

11. The following table shows the quantities of sea-imported salt admitted into bond and cleared from bond and shipboard at Chittagong during the quarter under review, and the corresponding quarter of 1876-77, respectively:—

TABLE VIII.

DESCRIPTION OF SALT.	ADMITTED INTO BOND.		CLEARED.	
	First Quarter of 1876-77.	First Quarter of 1877-78.	First Quarter of 1876-77.	First Quarter of 1877-78.
	Mds. Srs. C.	Mds. Srs. C.	Mds. Srs. C.	Mds. Srs. C.
Liverpool Pungah	.....	11,726 0 0	46,245 30 0	45,611 25 0
Madras Kurkutch	.....	.....	1,010 0 0	350 0 0
Total	.....	11,726 0 0	47,255 30 0	45,961 25 0

No transactions in sea-imported salt have been reported for the quarter from any of the Orissa ports.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE STOCKS OF RICE IN AND AROUND CALCUTTA.

NAMES OF MARKS.	STOCKS IN HAND AS COMPILED ON								
	2nd October 1877.	5th October 1877.	9th October 1877.	12th October 1877.	16th October 1877.	19th Oct. 1877.	23rd Oct. 1877.	26th Oct. 1877.	30th Oct. 1877.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Baliaghata ...	6,03,400	4,51,000	4,18,900	4,40,900	4,08,500	5,04,000	5,49,000	5,43,000	5,44,000
Cooltadanga ...	53,800	55,500	54,000	54,800	30,300	56,600	60,000	59,700	68,900
Chittpore, Goldbarez, Coomer- tooly, Haskhola, and Culpay ghat.	6,97,500	7,09,300	7,38,500	7,38,100	7,39,400	8,00,000	8,18,700	8,45,000	8,03,100
Fathuriaghata, Posta, and Jora- bagan.	37,900	35,100	29,300	30,900	27,400	24,700	22,300	27,300	27,000
Tollygunge, Chitiah, Kidderpore, and Moonshigunge.	1,93,500	2,60,300	2,22,600	2,35,000	2,23,300	1,91,800	1,97,900	2,15,100	2,16,300
21 minor Bazzars (estimated) ...	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000
Other retail shops, 3,129 in num- ber (estimated).	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000
Baidyabatty, Newabgunge, Bhuddreaur, and Chander- nagore.	26,000	25,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	1,00,000
Total	20,90,900	20,87,700	19,83,300	20,28,600	20,04,100	20,98,000	21,67,900	22,10,100	22,46,500
On railway premises, both sides the river.	47,536 (on 1st Oct.)	41,006 (on 4th Oct.)	33,331 (on 8th Oct.)	33,194 (on 11th Oct.)	30,370 (on 15th Oct.)	50,149 (on 18th Oct.)	10,536 (on 22nd Oct.)	29,390 (on 25th Oct.)	18,538 (on 29th October)
On boats— unloaded as by	1,21,042 (26th to 29th September.)	1,43,612 (30th Sept. to 2nd Oct.)	1,63,713 (3rd to 6th Oct.)	1,11,378 (7th to 9th October.)	1,09,845 (10th to 13th October.)	80,785 (14th to 16th October.)	1,23,308 (17th to 20th October.)	87,095 (21st to 23rd Oct.)	1,03,386 (24th to 27th October.)
Canal returns	1,22,207 (28th to 30th September.)	89,623 (30th Sept. to 2nd Oct.)	97,639 (3rd to 6th Oct.)	66,221 (7th to 9th October.)	39,473 (10th to 13th October.)	50,935 (14th to 16th October.)	73,026 (17th to 20th October.)	35,485 (21st to 23rd Oct.)	43,205 (24th to 27th October.)
Grand Total of Stocks	23,81,645	22,77,541	22,77,963	22,50,023	21,83,768	22,39,935	23,83,073	23,61,070	24,11,070
Probable stocks available for exportation by sea	12½ lakhs.	11½ lakhs.	11½ lakhs.	11 lakhs.	10½ lakhs.	11 lakhs.	12½ lakhs.	12 lakhs.	12½ lakhs.

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ABSTRACT OF REPORTS ON DISTRICT STOCKS OF RICE, &c., AND MOVEMENTS OF  
PRICES IN BENGAL, RECEIVED UP TO THE 30th OCTOBER 1877.

*N. B.*—No reliance can be placed on the accuracy of figured estimates of stocks in the interior; at best a rough approximation is all that can be expected.

**Burdwan, 27th October 1877.**—The stock in hand in Burdwan town is 25,000 maunds. Exports are not going so briskly as before. Prices are nearly stationary. The quantity of rice exported from Cutwa and Bood-Bood is about 1,700 and 600 maunds respectively. There is but little export elsewhere.

**Bankoora, 27th October 1877.**—Nothing to report.

**Beerbhoom, 27th October 1877.**—There is no change to report as against last week. Prices are practically unaltered. Exportations may be put at from 5,000 to 6,000 maunds.

**Hooghly, 27th October 1877.**—Since the beginning of the current month about 60,000 maunds of rice have been imported into Chandernagore and other marts on the Hooghly, and about 12,000 maunds exported from them. The stocks available in those places amount to about one lakh of maunds. There is a slight fall in prices. Coarse rice is  $12\frac{1}{2}$  seers, and new *aus* rice 17 seers per rupee.

**Howrah, 27th October 1877.**—The prospects of the harvests being now assured, stocks are being depleted in the interior, where the price of rice has fallen to Rs. 2-12 and 2-8 per maund. Export trifling.

**24-Pergunnahs, 27th October 1877.**—Export to Calcutta continues; 18,600 maunds of paddy and 26,100 maunds of rice are reported to have been exported during the week. Prices are falling, but still high.

**Nuddea, 27th October 1877.**—During the week 6,348 maunds of food-grain were imported into Kooshtea, and only 1,818 maunds exported from it by rail to Calcutta. From Meherpore sub-division 24,675 maunds of wheat and gram were exported to Calcutta. About 500 maunds of rice were imported into Chooadangah, but nothing was exported. From Bongong 400 maunds of food-grain were exported to Calcutta, and 200 maunds from Ranaghat. About 10,000 maunds of rice and 1,100 maunds of pulses were imported into the Sudder sub-division, and 1,100 maunds of rice and 1,676 maunds of pulses were exported to Calcutta. There are indications of decreasing activity in trade. Rice is procurable at from Rs. 2-2 to 2-9 per maund.

**Jessore, 27th October 1877.**—Prices are easier and exportation has almost ceased. The traffic registration office at Khulnah reports 1,518 maunds exported from the district during the week.

**Moorshedabad, 27th October 1877.**—The river returns show:—Exports—Best rice 100 maunds, coarse rice 14,900 maunds, *aus* 500 maunds, gram, 950 maunds, paddy 600 maunds, wheat 2,400 maunds, and black pulses 3,600 maunds. Imports—best rice 100 maunds, coarse rice 18,000 maunds, wheat 2,000 maunds, black pulse 8,000, *aus* paddy 500, and *poorbee* paddy 3,000 maunds. The prices are—common rice from 12 to  $15\frac{1}{2}$  seers, coarse rice from 16 to 18 seers, wheat from 14 to 15 seers., &c.

**Rajshahye, 27th October 1877.**—The exports were—rice 7,363 $\frac{1}{2}$  maunds, and pulses 23,038 $\frac{1}{2}$  maunds. The stock of rice available for export is a little more than 4 lakhs of maunds. The price of common rice throughout the week was from  $17\frac{1}{2}$  to  $18\frac{1}{2}$  seers per rupee.

**Rungpore, 26th October 1877.**—Prices continue much the same with a tendency to fall. The exportation from the Kurigram sub-division continues about the same, namely at about 2,000 maunds per week down stream and somewhat less to Assam. From the Gaibanda sub-division the exports were 2,000 maunds to Pubna and Nattoré, and 12,000 maunds to Assam and Calcutta.

**Bogra, 27, October 1877.**—The price of rice has fluctuated during the week; it is dearer in only one place, cheaper in six, and the same in five. 3,700 maunds were exported to Calcutta 320 maunds to Pubna and 1,450 maunds to Rajshahye, and 950 maunds were imported from Dinagepore.

**Pubna, 27th October, 1877.**—Coarse rice sells in Pubna town at Rs. 1-13, *poorbee* at Rs. 2, paddy at Rs. 1-1, &c. About 600 or 700 maunds of rice were exported to Calcutta from Pubna. At Dulai rice is 18 seers, at Mathoora 16 seers, and at Raigunge 14 seers per rupee. At Chatmohur country rice is Rs. 1-12, and *poorbee* Rs. 1-13 per maund. At Shazadpore rice is Rs. 2-12 per maund. At Serajgunge rice is Rs. 3-2 or 3-3, and *aus* rice Rs. 2-13 or 2-14 per maund. About 700 or 800 maunds of rice were exported to Calcutta from Serajgunge during the week. At Ullaparah, *amun* rice is Rs. 2-12, and *aus* Rs. 2-10 per maund.

**Darjeeling, 26th October 1877.**—The price of rice has fallen during the past week, especially the Bogra or common rice, which has come down from Rs. 3-5 to Rs. 3 per maund. The supply of food-grain is well sustained, and no inconvenience is experienced.

**Swignoree, 27th October 1877.**—No exports reported during the last week. The grain is being hoarded in the Alipore division in anticipation of higher prices.

**Cooch Behar, 24th October 1877.**—There has been no appreciable change in the prices of food-grains since the last week, with the exception of a little rise in that of wheat, which is now selling at Rs. 2-12 per maund. No exportation or importation of rice is reported from anywhere.

**Dacca, 27th October 1877.**—The registered export to Calcutta by boat was 3,075 maunds, and by Eastern Bengal Railway steamer 1,000 maunds. The wholesale prices at Naraingunge were Rs. 2-6 to 2-10. Rates in the district vary from 14 to 18 seers.

*Furzedpore, 27th October 1877.*—The average price of rice all over the district is about 14 seers per rupee. The rate in the south of the district, where the highest prices prevailed, is now 13 seers per rupee. The improvement during the last two or three weeks is probably due to the improved prospects in other parts of the country. Rice is now being imported more freely. There is little or no exportation.

*Backergunge, 25th October 1877.*—The prices of food-grains continue to be very high.

*Mymensingh, 26th October.*—Prices still high, but a little lower than before.

*Tipperah, 26th October 1877.*—Prices vary from Rs. 2-10 to 3-4 in the various marts, and will probably fall soon. Exports to other districts continue.

*Chittagong, 25th October 1877.*—Rice is selling from 8 seers in Teknaaf to 14 seers in Parki. There has been no exportation of rice to Calcutta during the week.

*Noakhally, 25th October 1877.*—Prices of food-grains are becoming easier; coarse rice sells at about the same rates as last week. The supplies in the local markets are fair.

*Hill Tipperah, 25th October 1877.*—The price of common rice has fallen from 12 to 16 seers per rupee since the last report. Holders of stocks are bringing them more readily into the market, owing to the good prospects of the late rice crop. There is no exportation.

*Gya, 27th October 1877.*—The prices at the Sudder bazar have not been 'remarkably fluctuating, at Jehanabad stationary, at Nowada have risen a little, and at Aurungabad almost stationary.

*Mosufferpore, 27th October 1877.*—Exportations still continue. Prices have slightly risen during the week.

*Sarun, 27th October 1877.*—The imports from Mozufferpore, Patna, Fyzabad, Nowahgunge, Purneah, and Shahabad amounted to 19,890 maunds. There were no exports to Calcutta, but 3,200 maunds of maize were sent to Fyzabad. The stock in hand amounts to 29,505 maunds. Prices continue high in spite of improved prospects and fairly good supplies. Dealers still hold back, perhaps in the hope of the Calcutta demand re-commencing. The prices are—wheat 13½ seers, best rice 8½ seers, common rice 12 seers, &c.

*Chumparun, 27th October 1877.*—Prices are still very high, notwithstanding the good prospects of the neighbouring districts. No export reported.

*Monghyr, 27th October 1877.*—The stock of food-grain on sale at the different marts and gunges in the district during the week consisted of rice 12,613 maunds, arhur 4,687 maunds, wheat 41,300 maunds, paddy 10,767 maunds, &c.

*Bhugulpore, 28th October 1877.*—Prices are falling and are still likely to fall; the good news from Madras and other parts of the country has checked exportation. A bumper rice crop is expected, and an unusually large area is being sown down in *rubbee*. Unless anything very unforeseen occurs, this district may be relied on as capable of supplying the deficiencies of any three other districts.

*Purneah, 27th October 1877.*—There is nothing of importance to report. Prices are pretty steady.

*Maldah, 27th October 1877.*—Prices about the same as last week.

*Sonthal Pergunnahs, 25th October 1877.* The food-supply in the different markets of Deoghur sub-division during the week consisted of paddy 70 maunds, wheat 4 maunds, ordinary rice 420 maunds, best rice 6 maunds, Indian-corn 915 maunds, and gram 30 maunds. The exports were 412 maunds of Indian-corn to the North-Western Provinces.

*Cuttack, 27th October 1877.*—Export has been very brisk during the week, being at False Point 49,932 maunds, of which 28,470 maunds went to Madras, and 21,462 maunds to Mauritius. The high price of rice is due entirely to this cause, for there are stocks more than enough for local consumption, and a fair crop is now assured. There has moreover been great activity in the export at Chandballi to Calcutta.

*Pooree, 25th October 1877.*—The supply of rice to inland markets is not on the increase. It appears to be stationary, but the prices have been cheaper in few places. The rates are now 9½ to 18½ per rupee. Exportation continues, but not so much as before.

*Balasore, 26th October 1877.*—During the past week the exports of food-grains have consisted of 3,606 maunds of rice and 1,408 maunds of paddy from Chandballi to Calcutta; 16,000 maunds of rice from Chandballi to Madras; 13,037 maunds of rice from Balasore to Madras; and 300 maunds of rice from Balasore to Calcutta. There has also been small land export to Balighye for shipment to Calcutta. Purchases for exportation have much diminished, and there has been a considerable fall in prices, which are for clean red rice Rs. 1-14 per maund at Chandballi and the same in Balasore. Mercantile stocks amount to 91,663 maunds rice in Balasore, and 45,000 maunds rice with 600 maunds paddy at Chandballi.

*Hazareebagh, 26th October 1877.*—Prices and supply are unchanged; if anything, prices are falling. Markets are well supplied.

*Lohardugga, 27th October 1877.*—The markets are well supplied with food-grains. Prices are steady at Palamow. They have slightly fallen at Ranchi. Rice is being exported from Ranchi to Hazareebagh.

*Singbhoom, 26th October 1877.*—The supply of food-grains at the markets continues plentiful, and there has been no change in their prices. Exportation is insignificant.

*Mandbhoom, 27th October 1877.*—Not much to report. Exportation all but ceased. Grain is generally abundant. The coming harvest will be a poor one in the south-west of the district, but they must have a good store, as little of it was exported owing to distance and want of communications. Last year the harvest was a splendid one.

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## Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 27th October, 1877.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
<b>RENGAL.</b>			
<i>Western Districts.</i>			
<b>BURDWAN DIV.</b>	1 Burdwan, Oct. 27 '77	Nil	No rain during the week. It is wanted in all parts of the district. Fever is prevalent in the town of Burdwan and in the sub-divisions of Culna and Bood-Bood. Cholera is also reported from some villages in Bood-Bood.
	2 Bankoora, " 27 "	Nil	There was slight rain on the 22nd instant in some parts of the district, and the sky has been cloudy for the last two or three days. The prospects of the crops remain unchanged. A little more rain would do much good, especially in the south-east.
	3 Beerbhoom, " 27 "	·01	The days are still warm, but the nights and mornings are cold. The prospects remain unchanged. The crops promise a full average harvest.
	4 Midnapore, " 27 "	·53	Rain fell on the 22nd instant, but unfortunately it did not extend to the Tumlook sub-division where it was most needed. Prospects very very much, as the falls of rain during the last two months have been partial. In some parts of the district, especially in the south-west, the <i>amun</i> will be a bumper crop; in other parts, especially near Tumlook, it will be only 9 or 10 annas of a 16-anna bumper crop. Taking the district as a whole, a fair average crop will be harvested.
	5 Hooghly, " 27 "	·18	Slight rain on the 22nd instant; weather getting cooler, cloudy on the 27th. Sowings of <i>kalai</i> indigo, and potato have commenced. Late rice is in ear. The crop on the high lands is suffering from want of rain. Irrigation is going on where water is available. An average crop only is expected to be reaped unless there is speedy rainfall. Fever is prevalent in the interior.
	Howrah, " 27 "	Nil	Weather—seasonable. The crops on the ground promise well.
<i>Central Districts.</i>			
<b>PRESDIBY DIV.</b>	6 24-Pergunnahs, Oct. 27 '77	Nil	Weather—more than usually dry and cool. Slight shower reported from parts of Sathira and Basseerhat. The prospects of all crops are good, but more rain would benefit the late rice, especially on the higher lands. Health is very good for this time of year.
	7 Nuddea, " 27 "	Nil	Weather—usually bright, clear, and hot in the day; cool at night. Cloudy on the 27th. The late rice is not unfavorably reported on as a whole, but rain would do much good everywhere. The cold-weather crops are being sown.
	8 Jessore, " 27 "	·02	Weather—clear and dry, with northerly winds. The mornings and nights are cold. The cold weather may now be said to have set in. The heaviest rainfall reported is from Narail, ·98, where it has done much good to the <i>amun</i> and other standing crops. <i>As</i> has now been cut and stored. The <i>amun</i> promises well, though in some parts, especially in Bagerhat, more rain is wanted. The <i>Amun</i> rice has been harvested. Sugarcane and chillies are doing well. Fever is very prevalent, and two cases of cholera have been reported in the Magoorah sub-division.
	9 Moorshedabad, " 27 "	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of the <i>amun</i> rice are very favorable, particularly in the western portion of the district, except on high lands which require moisture. Sugarcane and mulberry are promising. Public health is good for this season of year.
<b>RAJSHAHY AND COOCH BEHAR DIV.</b>	10 Dinagepore, " 26 "	Nil	Weather—cool and cloudy. The state and prospects of the <i>Kaimuri</i> rice crop are good.
	11 Rajshahy, " 27 "	Nil	There has been no rain during the week, but during the last two days the weather has been cloudy and close. The prospects of the winter rice continue good, but would be all the better for a little rain. The sowing of cereals continues. Fever is still prevalent. A few isolated cases of cholera have been reported.
	12 Rangpore, " 26 "	Nil	The cold weather has set in. The prospects of the <i>amun</i> crop continue very satisfactory. General health is good for this time of year.
	13 Bogra, " 27 "	Nil	Weather—warm for the time of year. The prospects of the crops continue satisfactory, but a good shower of rain at an early date would be of advantage to the <i>amun</i> on the higher lands. The sowing of <i>kalai</i> is in progress. Lands are being prepared for the sowing of wheat, barley, and mustard. Fever is prevalent in Panchbibi and Badaigachi, and cholera in Sharakandi, Dhooat and Dhoochanchia.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
<b>BENGAL.—(Continued.)</b>			
<i>Central Districts.</i>			
RAJBHATE AND COOCH BEHAR DIVN.	14 Pubna, Oct. 27 '77	Nil	Weather—fine and seasonable. More rain is wanted for <i>amun</i> crop. The prospects of turmeric, sugarcane, <i>mashkalai</i> and <i>moog</i> appear to be good. Fever is prevalent in Pubna town. Cholera has made its appearance in almost all parts of the Serajunge sub-division with virulence; in Serajunge town alone there have been about 400 cases. In Pubna, Chatmohur, and Mathoorah cholera is also reported.
	15 Darjeeling, " 26 "	Nil	Weather—misty during the early part of the week; then clear and bright. The crops continue to progress favorably.
	16 Julpigoree, " 27 "	Nil	Weather—oppressive. The river has fallen very low. No rain throughout the district. <i>Haimunti</i> rice is doing well all over the district, except in Patgram, where it has never recovered from the effects of the drought in August. The jute harvest is over. <i>Kalai</i> looks promising. The land is being prepared for mustard and tobacco.
	Cooch Behar, " 25 "	Nil	Only '01 registered at Mathabhanga; no rain elsewhere. The weather is fair and is rapidly getting colder. There is nothing to add to the last week's report on the state and prospects of the crops. Tobacco will be a late crop this year, and consequently not a very good one. Cattle disease is very prevalent. Public health is good.
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>			
DACCA DIVN.	17 Dacca, Oct. 27 '77	Nil	Weather—seasonable on the whole; still very hot at midday. State and prospects of the crops are favorable. Only a few more showers are wanted, and there are strong indications of rain. Cholera is rather bad at Naraingunge and in places in the Manikrange sub-division.
	18 Farreedpore, " 27 "	'01	Weather—generally fair and rather warm for the season. '20 of an inch at Madari-pore. More rain is wanted for the winter rice crop, failing which the outturn will probably not exceed a six-anna crop.
	19 Backergunge, " 25 "	Nil	The prospects of the crops are well.
	20 Mymensingh, " 26 "	Nil	Weather—dry and sunny. The prospects of the crops are fair.
	21 Tipperah, " 26 "	Nil	Weather—fine and cool for the time of year. Prospects of the winter rice crop are good.
CHITTAGONG DIVN.	22 Chittagong, " 25 "	Nil	Weather—fine and cool; the prospects of <i>amun</i> crop are very good.
	23 Noakhally, " 25 "	'40	Weather—cool and pleasant. A sharp sudden storm of very heavy rain during the short time it lasted visited the station at about midday on the 22nd instant. The <i>amun</i> crops are progressing very well. Pieces of high land are being prepared for radishes and other cold-weather crops. Public health is good.
	24 Chittagong Hill Tracts, ...	.....	Return not received.
	Hill Tipperah, Oct. 24 '77	Nil	The cold weather has set in. There is no sign of more rain. The crops appear to be quite safe and look well.
<b>BEHAR.</b>			
PATNA DIVISION.	25 Patna, Oct. 27 '77	Nil	No rain in the district during the week. Prospects of the crops continue favorable.
	26 Gya, " 27 "	Nil	Weather—cool and clear. Maximum thermometer in the shade 95°2'. More rain is scarcely expected, as the cold weather appears to have set in decidedly, but more would be very beneficial for the <i>dhan</i> crops everywhere, and is essential if the crops on high lands are to be saved. <i>Rubbee</i> sowings are going on, and for these also rain would be beneficial. The reaping of <i>sati</i> rice and <i>kodo</i> is going on. The outturn is estimated at from 5 to 6 annas.
	27 Shahabad, " 27 "	Nil	No rain anywhere during the week. Weather clear and cool; nights and mornings cold. Occasional clouds without rain. In Buxar the <i>rubbee</i> sowings have well advanced; <i>kodo</i> is ripe and in some places reaped. <i>Kodo</i> , <i>arhur</i> , <i>bajra</i> sugarcane, and cotton have all been matured by the rain which fell early in this month. In Bhabonah the <i>rubbee</i> sowings are active, the early sowings have germinated. In Sasaram the <i>khurraef</i> , where unirrigated, is being cut for fodder; the <i>rubbee</i> sowings are going on. In the head-quarters sub-division the prospects are moderately good, the <i>rubbee</i> sowings are active, and the early sown seeds have germinated well.
	28 Darbhanga, " 27 "	Nil	As the season advances the rice on the high lands promises less favorably than that on the low lands. The rainfall in the beginning of the month was more partial than had been thought at the time; but still the general prospects are satisfactory.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BEHAR.—(Continued.)			
PATNA DIVISION.	29 Mesufferpore, Oct. 27 '77	Nil	Weather—warm and clear. The rice crop on the high lands has been injured by west wind, which is fast drying up the little moisture now remaining in the soil. In the lowest lands, and in irrigated or inundated tracts, a good outturn may be expected; but without more rain the rice harvest generally will be a poor one. The <i>rubbee</i> sowings are going on favorably.
	30 Saran, „ 27 „	Nil	The cold weather has set in, though the midday is still rather sultry. Sugar-cane and <i>rahar</i> are good. <i>Rubbies</i> sowings are going on; the early sowings have germinated well. The part of the district where there seemed a likelihood of distress has had enough rain to sow the <i>rubbees</i> , though it is hoped that there may be some during the last two months of the year, when the crop has made some progress. Some rice has been saved, and there is good moisture where this is the case.
	31 Chumparan, „ 27 „	Nil	Weather—very bright; mornings, evenings, and nights are cool. Days are still very warm. No rain anywhere in the district. Chances of a fair rice crop are very doubtful, save near the Terai; the <i>rubbee</i> too will be very poor, unless much more rain falls. Grass in several places is getting dried up. (In last week's report for "Segowlee only had 8 inches since 12th ultimo" read "Segowlee only had 8 of an inch since 12th ultimo.")
BHAGPUR DIV.	32 Monghyr, „ 27 „	Nil	Weather—warm in the day and cool at night. The winter rice is favorable, and the <i>rubbee</i> crops are being sown.
	33 Bhagulpore, „ 28 „	Nil	Weather—cloudy, but no rain; cold in the morning and evening. State and prospects of the crops are excellent. Rain now would do much damage.
	34 Purneah, „ 27 „	Nil	Weather—cloudy. It has been much warmer during the last few days than it was earlier in the week. Prospects of the crops are fair. A little more rain will be very beneficial.
	35 Maldah, „ 27 „	Nil	Weather—fair. State and prospects of the crops continue to be satisfactory.
	36 Sonthal Pergah, „ 28 „	Nil	The early part of the week was clear; the latter part was cloudy, but no rain. A little rain would be useful for the high land <i>dhans</i> . The overhanging clouds hinder the free fall of dew; still the prospects all round are excellent.
ORISSA.			
ORISSA DIV.	37 Cuttack, Oct. 27 '77	36	General but scanty rain during the week. Great heat. Clouds still hanging about. The crops are flourishing wherever irrigation is possible. In other parts they are suffering slightly from drought, but another shower would suffice to prevent all permanent injury. The late rice crop taken all round is spoken of as a 14-anna crop—something below a full crop. It is excellent where there is irrigation. Cholera and cattle disease are flying about.
	38 Pooree, „ 25 „	Nil	Weather—hot and occasionally cloudy. 33 of an inch of rain fell in Khoordah, where both the <i>laghu</i> and the <i>sarada</i> are reported to be suffering from want of more rain. There was a slight shower in the northern and north-eastern parts of the district. The crops throughout the district are very backward. The outturn on low lands may be fair, but on high lands it cannot be much. Not more than 1/8th of the paddy crop on the tract between the Chilka and the sea can be saved.
	39 Balasore, „ 28 „	65	Weather—bright and clear. The winter crop throughout the greater portion of the district is fairly promising, but there are considerable tracts in the neighbourhood of Bhuddrak and Chandballi, where the present month's rains have almost entirely failed, and where the harvest threatens to be very poor and scanty. Public health is good.
CHOTA NAGPORE,			
South-West Frontier Agency.			
	40 Hazareebagh, Oct. 26 '77	Nil	Weather—seasonable; becoming very cold. No change to report about the crops. A good heavy shower of rain would be of great benefit now to the rice crop and help on the <i>rubbee</i> crops which are now being sown.
	41 Lohardugga, „ 27 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. No rain during the week. <i>Gora</i> , <i>goondli</i> , <i>makai</i> , and similar crops have on the whole yielded well. Prospects of the great rice crop are so far favourable, though more rain would do good. The paddy in the higher and low lands has been partially injured from want of rain. Other crops now in the ground, such as <i>koorki</i> , <i>rahar</i> , <i>moog</i> , are reported as doing well. From Palamow it is reported that the prospects of the crops still continue to be rather favourable, but more rain is wanted very soon.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadler Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
CHOTA NAGPORE.—(Continued.)			
<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>			
42	Singbhoom. Oct. 26 '77	40	Weather—seasonable. The prospects of the cold-weather crops are favorable. The prospects of the <i>haimanti</i> paddy are indifferent in some and fair in other parts, but no distress is anticipated, as the <i>gora</i> crop was a full and the <i>badi</i> a good average one. The district is healthy.
43	Manbhoom, „ 27 „	Nil	Weather—dry. Mornings cold. Rain occasionally threatens. It would now do more harm than good. There is nothing new to report about the crops. The reports are still conflicting. A 10-anna crop on an average is expected. The <i>rubbee</i> will be poor for want of rain. A small crop of rice will be reaped in some parts of the district, which, however, have not been drained of the old stock by exportation. <i>Kyots</i> are on the whole fairly off, as in most parts they have received heavy prices for their old rice.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,  
The 30th October 1877.

RAJENDRA NATH MITRA,  
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

## RETAIL PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood and Salt in the

Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY																	
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULBUSH MILLET— CUMBOO, BAJRA.					
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
BENGAL.																			
Western Districts.																			
1	Burdwan	A 12 12	12 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	17 8	14 4	13 12	24 0	15 4	16 0	25 0	...	...	...			
2	Bankoora	B 13 0	13 12	31 4	34 0	24 0	33 0	17 8	15 12	25 0	20 0	10 0	30 0	...	...	...			
3	Beerbhoom.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
4	Midnapore	...	11 0	12 0	18 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	25 0	17 0	18 0	28 0	...	...	...		
5	Hooghly.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
6	Howrah	...	13 0	11 4	16 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 0	16 0	11 8	11 8	20 0	...	...	...		
Central Districts.																			
7	Calcutta	C 11 8	11 8	17 0	21 0	23 0	28 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	11 8	18 0	...	...	...			
8	24-Pergunnahs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 4	6 8	8 12	10 0	8 8	16 0	...	...	...		
9	Nuddea	...	12 13	13 5	18 5	27 14	29 0	35 8	10 10	10 0	16 13	11 7	10 10	20 0	...	...	...		
10	Jessore	D 11 0	13 8	18 0	...	...	32 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	13 0	18 8	26 8	...	...	...			
11	Moorehedabad	E 13 0	14 0 to 15 0	20 0	30 0	32 0	32 0	9 0	10 0 to 10 4	18 0	18 0	11 0 to 13 0	24 0	...	...	...			
12	Dinapore	...	10 0	10 8	19 4	12 0	12 4	22 8	16 12	12 0	21 0	21 9	15 8	30 0	...	...	...		
13	Rajshahye	...	13 8	13 8	19 3 to 20 10	41 4	34 0	37 0	9 12 to 13 0	9 0 to 9 12	18 0 to 21 0	17 4 to 18 12	14 4 to 16 0	22 8 to 28 2	...	...	...		
14	Rungpore	F 16 0	15 0	19 8	...	...	...	12 1	12 1	14 8	22 8	16 0	22 8	...	...	...			
15	Bogra	...	12 0	12 6	23 0	...	...	...	13 8	12 0	18 8	16 8	16 8	25 0	...	...	...		
16	Pubna	G 15 0	13 8	26 4	...	...	...	8 0	8 10	13 8	16 0	15 0	28 0	...	...	...			
17	Darjeling	H 8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 0	5 0	5 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	...	...	...			
18	Jalpigoree	I 8 3	11 6	12 2	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	12 7	13 9	17 7	...	...	...			
Eastern Districts.																			
19	Dacca	J 10 12	10 0	16 0	32 0	38 10	40 0	11 7	10 0	19 0 to 22 0	14 8	11 7	24 0 to 26 0	...	...	...			
20	Farreedpore	K 14 8	14 8	26 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	8 0	10 0	19 0	13 0	12 8	27 0	...	...	...			
21	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	19 0	12 0	11 0	23 0	...	...	...			
22	Mymensingh	L 9 8	9 8	16 0	...	...	...	12 0	9 8	20 0	13 8	12 0	25 0	...	...	...			

\* Returns not received.

A In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 13 seers, barley 30 to 32 seers, best rice 12-4 to 16-5 seers, common rice 12-8 to 16 seers, and gram 13 to 16 seers.

B In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11-4 to 14 seers, barley 18 to 30 seers, best rice 13 to 16-4 seers, common rice 16 to 21 seers, maize 20 to 23 seers, and gram 12 to 15 seers.

C In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10-8 to 11-7 seers, barley 20 to 23-12 seers, best rice 8-12 to 8-5 seers, common rice 8-14 to 14 seers, and gram 13-6 to 14-10 seers.

D In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 8 to 13 seers, common rice 10-8 to 17 seers, and gram 10 to 17-8 seers.

E In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 18 seers, barley 32 to 40 seers, best rice 11 to 13 seers, common rice 14 to 16 seers, and gram 16 to 21 seers.



*undermentioned Districts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 15th October 1877.*

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHs.

GRASS MILLET— CHOLU, JOWAR.			LESSER MILLETS— RAGI OR MURWA AND CHENNA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN- CORN.			GRAM.			FINGERWOOD.			SALT.			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 0	25 0	140 0	140 0	180 0	9 4	9 4	9 12	Hurdwan.
...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	32 0	45 0	18 0	18 12	22 0	400 0	400 0	480 0	8 8	8 8	8 12	Bankoora.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	13 0	22 0	200 0	200 0	180 0	9 0	8 12	9 0	Beerbhoom.*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Midnapore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 12	12 12	22 8	110 0	100 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Hooghly.*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Howrah.
Central Districts.																		
20 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	...	20 0	23 0	25 0	15 0	14 8	23 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	10 8	23 0	...	90 0	90 0	9 7	9 4	8 12	24-Pergunnahs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 4	29 0	100 0	90 0	100 0	9 8	9 8	9 2½	Nudda.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	18 0	28 0	110 0	130 0	190 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	17 0 to 18 0	32 0	120 0	120 0	100 0 to 130 0	7 0 to 9 0	7 0 to 9 0	4 0 to 0 0	Moorshedabad.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 9	13 3	21 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 0	8 4	8 4	Dinapore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98 2	19 12	19 8	23 8 to 23 0	200 0	240 0	320 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Rajahmundry.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	15 0	19 8	107 0	107 0	107 0	8 1	8 1	7 8	Rungpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	23 0	84 0	80 0	67 8	8 4	8 4	8 0	Bogra.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	18 0	30 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Pahna.
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	180 0	180 0	200 0	5 0	5 0	4 8	Darjeeling.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	11 8	16 0	80 0	91 6	180 0	7 4	7 7	7 5	Jalpigore.
Eastern Districts.																		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 4	14 8	23 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	9 0	9 0	8 14	Dacca.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	30 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	Furzedpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	16 0	29 0	110 0	100 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Backergunge.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	20 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 8	Mymensingh.

F In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 20 seers, best rice 11-4 to 15 seers, common rice 15 to 18 seers, and gram 13 seers.

G At Berajunge the prices are—Wheat 12½ seers, best rice 8 seers, common rice 12 seers, and gram 9½ seers.

H In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 8 to 10 seers, best rice 5 to 11 seers, common rice 10 to 12 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers.

I In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 8 to 10 seers, common rice 11-9 to 18 seers, and gram 8 to 10-5 seers.

J In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 12 seers, common rice 13-5 to 14 seers, and gram (at Narainjunge) 11 seers.

K In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat (at Goalundo) 15 seers, barley (at Goalundo) 35 seers, best rice 10 to 11 seers, common rice 10-8 to 12 seers, and gram 10 to 20 seers.

L In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 to 16 seers, best rice 9 to 14 seers, common rice 12½ to 18 seers, and gram 10 to 18 seers.

## RETAIL PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood and Salt in the under-

Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY														
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			HULRUM MILLET— JUMBOO, BAJRA.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
Eastern Districts—(Contd.)		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
21	Chittagong	M 7 8	8 0	12 0	...	...	...	6 0	5 8	10 0	13 0	13 0	18 0	...	...	...
22	Noakhully	N ...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 8	12 0	12 0	19 0	...	...	...
23	Tipperah	...	9 0	9 0	14 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	13 0	12 0	11 8	25 0	...	...	...
24	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 10	8 14	10 0	14 8	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	...	9 5	10 5	9 5	...	...	12 0	13 0	16 0	15 0	13 0	35 0	...	...	...
BEHAR.																
25	Patna	O ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Gya	P 17 8	17 0	19 4	28 0	24 0	25 8	11 8	11 0	10 8	14 8	13 8	19 0	...	...	...
27	Shahabad	Q 14 0 to 15 8	14 0	22 0	22 0	19 0	28 0	11 0 to 12 0	10 8	20 0	12 8 to 13 0	11 8	21 0	...	...	...
28	Darbhanga	R 13 0	14 4	20 12	24 0	27 8	29 8	10 4	12 0	14 4	13 12	14 4	17 8	...	...	...
29	Mozafferpore	S 14 0	14 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	29 8	10 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	...	...	...
30	Saran	T 13 0	13 0	20 8	20 0	18 0	31 0	7 8	7 0	10 8	11 0	10 0	19 0	...	...	...
31	Chumpanan	U 15 0	17 0	19 0	...	25 0	28 0	8 0	9 0	8 8	15 8	15 0	20 0	...	...	...
32	Monghyr	V 13 8	12 0	22 0	24 1	21 0	36 7	9 4	8 4	12 6	11 5	10 5	17 8	...	...	...
33	Bhagnipore	W 12 10	12 3	20 3	32 11	20 3	30 9	11 15	10 14	17 11	13 14	12 10	18 15	...	...	...
34	Purneah	X 13 0 to 16 0	12 0 to 14 0	21 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 8	13 0	18 0 to 20 0	14 0 to 16 0	27 8	...	...	...
35	Maldah	Y 13 0	14 0	22 0	32 0	32 8	45 0	15 8	15 0	24 0	16 0	10 0	25 0	28 0	30 0	32 0
36	Southal Pergunnahs	Z 13 0	14 0	21 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	21 0	...	...	...
ORISSA.																
37	Cuttack	...	13 2	13 2	23 10	...	...	12 7	8 14	17 1	13 12	10 8	21 15	...	...	...
38	Pooree	...	11 13	11 13	17 1	...	...	7 14	7 11	18 6	13 2	11 13	24 1	...	...	...
39	Balasore	...	13 0	13 8	16 0	...	...	14 0	12 0	20 0	18 4	16 0	32 0	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPORE.																
South-Western Frontier Agency.																
40	Hazarebagh	W 18 0	15 8	18 0	24 0	...	18 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	16 0	15 8	21 0	...	...	...
41	Lohardurga	X 18 0	18 0	19 0	24 0	24 0	33 0	13 0	16 0	4 0	16 0 to 21 0	20 0 to 24 0	30 0 to 40 0	...	...	...
42	Singbhoom	Y 24 0	20 0	26 0	40 0	40 0	32 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	30 0	40 0	...	...	...
43	Maubhoom	Z 14 0	14 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	15 0	16 0	18 0	21 0	19 0	38 0	...	...	...

\* Return not received.

M In the interior prices range as follows:—Best rice (at Hathamuri) 7 seers, and common rice 10 to 12 seers.

N In the interior prices range as follows:—Best rice 9 to 12 seers, and common rice 9 to 15 seers.

O In the interior the prices range as follows:—Wheat 16 to 19-4 seers, barley 25 to 33-8 seers, best rice (at Jehansbad) 10½ seers, common rice 12½ to 18 seers, lesser millets 27½ to 30 seers, maize 26 to 28 seers, and gram 20 to 24 seers.

P In the interior the prices range as follows:—Wheat 12 to 16 seers, barley 16 to 22 seers, best rice 8½ to 12 seers, common rice 12 to 14 seers, maize 17 to 19 seers, and gram 18 to 23 seers.

Q In Tajpore the prices are:—Wheat 13 seers, barley 25 seers, best rice 10 seers, common rice 13 seers, lesser millets 25 seers, maize 25 seers, and gram 17 seers.

R In the interior the prices range as follows:—Wheat 16 to 25 seers, barley 25 to 35 seers, best rice 11 to 19 seers, common rice 13½ to 19½ seers, lesser millets 27½ to 40 seers, maize 25 to 40 seers, and gram 25 to 34 seers.

mentioned Districts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 15th October 1877.—(Continued.)

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

GREAT MILLETS— CHOLYM, JOWAR.			LEASER MILLETS— RAGI OR MURWA AND CHHENA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN- CORN.			GRAM			FINEWOOD			SALT			DISTRICTS.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 4	7 4	7 0	Chittagong.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	15 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	Noakholly.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 8	19 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 12	Tipperah.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	200 0	6 6	6 6	6 6	Chittagong Hill Tracts.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	11 5	10 6	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hill Tipperah.		
																		BEHAR.		
																		Patna.*		
...	...	...	28 0	27 0	37 0	24 0	24 0	31 8	23 0	21 0	25 8	160 0	160 0	100 0	8 0	7 8	8 0	Gya.		
...	...	...	31 0	32 0	20 0	33 0	28 0	20 0	3 0	18 0	19 0	17 0	30 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	9 8	9 0	9 4	Shahabad.
...	...	...	26 4	26 4	35 8	27 8	28 8	37 0	16 8	20 12	31 12	176 0	170 0	190 0	11 0	8 0	7 0	Darbhanga.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	27 8	25 0	36 8	18 0	10 0	20 0	160 0	140 0	140 0	8 4	8 0	8 0	Muzafferpore.		
...	...	...	19 6	18 0	33 0	26 0	20 0	35 0	17 0	16 0	31 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Saran.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	25 0	37 0	21 0	21 0	35 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 12	Champaran.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	24 1	23 1	42 0	21 0	16 0	36 7	126 0	126 0	168 0	8 4	8 4	8 9	Monghyr.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	23 15	22 11	30 2	17 11	16 6	7 12	126 0	139 1	151 8	8 13	8 13	8 13	Bhagalpore.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	25 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 8	8 0	Purneah.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	32 0	30 0	50 0	16 0	16 0	30 0	13 0	130 0	130 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Maldah.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	35 0	...	50 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Southal Pergha.		
																		ORISSA.		
...	...	...	21 0	20 6	21 0	...	...	...	13 8	13 2	27 9	100 0	200 0	240 0	12 0	10 8	13 0	Cuttack.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	21 0	131 0	126 0	125 0	10 0	10 0	11 13	Pooree.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	14 0	90 0	100 0	180 0	7 10	7 0	...	Balasore.		
																		CHOTA NAGPORK.		
																		South-Western Frontier Agency.		
...	...	...	28 0	32 0	28 0	37 0	30 0	30 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hazareebagh.		
...	...	...	32 0	36 0	30 0	...	...	30 0	24 0	12 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 12	6 12	7 0	Lohardugga.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	28 0	20 0	340 0	320 0	320 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	Singhoom.		
...	...	...	64 0	64 0	64 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	160 0	100 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Mamboom.		

S In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 14 to 17½ seers, barley 25 to 30 seers, best rice 10 to 13 seers, common rice 13½ to 16½ seers, lower millets 25 to 36 seers, maize 22 to 32½ seers, and gram 17 to 26 seers.

T In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 14 to 23 seers, best rice 14 to 20 seers, common rice 15 to 22 seers, murwa 35 seers, maize (at Banka) 31 seers, and gram 16 to 20 seers.

U In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 16½ seers, best rice 13 to 14 seers, common rice 20 seers, and gram 15 to 16 seers.

V In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 18 seers, barley 26 to 26 seers, best rice 13½ to 25 seers, common rice 12 to 21 seers, lesser millets 33 to 40 seers, maize 30 to 35 seers, and gram 16 to 24 seers.

W In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 18½ to 20 seers, barley 30 seers, best rice 12 seers, common rice 14 to 22 seers, lesser millets 30 to 40 seers, maize 28 to 40 seers, and gram 18 to 25 seers.

X At Daltongunge the prices on the 12th instant were:—Wheat 21 seers, best rice 14½ seers, common rice 16 seers, and makai 44 seers.

Y In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 14 to 17 seers, best rice 14 to 28 seers, common rice 18 to 30 seers, maize 40 seers, and gram 14 to 17 seers.

Published for general information.

RAJENDRA NATH MITRA,  
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

## Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 23rd to 30th Sept. 1877.	Rain from 30th Sept. to 6th Oct. 1877.	Rain from 7th Oct. to 13th Oct. 1877.	Rain from 14th Oct. to 20th Oct. 1877.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1877.		REMARKS.			
			Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Up to date.				
BENGAL.	WESTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	1877.					
		Burdwan	Burdwan	0.04	0.07	2.20	Nil	50.32	20th Oct.			
			Cutwa	0.30	2.45	0.35	ditto	65.89	ditto			
			Culina	0.47	0.08	2.14	ditto	53.12	ditto			
			Bood-Bood	Nil	0.04	1.03	ditto	47.81	ditto			
			Raneregunge	1.30	1.10	2.20	ditto	58.00	ditto			
		Bankoora	Jahanabad	0.68	Nil	3.03	ditto	70.34	ditto			
			Bankoora	0.13	ditto	3.55	ditto	54.51	ditto			
		Rearbloom	Sooree	0.23	0.54	0.74	ditto	56.84	ditto			
			Matampore	0.30	2.27	1.98	ditto	57.48	ditto			
			Roypore	1.00	1.13	2.35	ditto	53.43	ditto			
		Midnapore	Midnapore	0.78	Nil	Not recd.	0.85	43.20	ditto	Not recd. 7th to 13th Oct.		
			Tumlook	0.40	ditto	0.80	Nil	43.90	ditto			
			Ghattal	0.90	0.50	Not recd.	ditto	59.21	ditto	Dicto ditto.		
			Contai { Dy. Collr.'s Office	2.80	0.16	ditto	ditto	71.88	ditto	Dicto ditto.		
		Hooghly	Contai { Eze. Engr.'s Office	2.41	Nil	3.07	ditto	64.99	ditto			
			Hooghly	0.41	1.08	2.21	ditto	54.87	ditto			
			Serampore	Nil	1.10	4.02	ditto	55.16	ditto			
		Howrah	Howrah	0.15	0.90	2.13	ditto	61.58	ditto			
			Maheshraks	0.45	Not recd.	2.48	ditto	61.65	ditto	Not recd. 30th Sept. to 6th Oct.		
		PENNINSULAR.	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.									
				24-Pergunnas	Saugor Island	2.60	Nil	4.80	ditto	74.44	ditto	
					Calcutta	1.01	Not recd.	Not recd.	Not recd.	58.82	29th Sept.	
					Alipore { Dispensary	0.65	0.89	1.35	Nil	64.73	20th Oct.	
Alipore { Jail	0.70				Nil	1.24	0.10	63.53	ditto			
Buacorbat	1.06				0.25	1.51	Nil	59.95	ditto			
Baraset	1.84				1.13	2.45	ditto	66.16	ditto			
Diamond Harbour	1.64				0.13	2.75	ditto	66.71	ditto			
Baripore	3.19				0.80	2.77	ditto	72.42	ditto			
Satkhira	1.22				2.60	1.83	ditto	75.18	ditto			
Barackpore	Nil				1.19	3.06	ditto	58.91	ditto			
Dum-Dum	0.92				0.41	3.29	ditto	54.53	ditto			
Kishnaghur	0.68				1.72	0.85	ditto	69.48	ditto			
Bongong	0.32				2.30	0.78	ditto	75.77	ditto			
Meherpore	1.74				0.33	Not recd.	ditto	72.89	ditto	Not recd. 7th to 13th Oct.		
Choudanga	0.59				0.88	0.75	ditto	74.15	ditto			
Nuddes	Kooshtea			0.77	Nil	1.25	ditto	90.54	ditto			
	Ranaghat			0.24	2.02	0.60	ditto	64.24	ditto			
	Jessore			1.16	0.73	3.88	0.32	68.12	ditto			
	Narail			1.29	0.55	4.40	Nil	70.35	ditto			
	Khoolna			0.61	2.08	2.81	ditto	73.33	ditto			
Jessore	Jhenida			0.20	Nil	2.10	ditto	74.02	ditto			
	Bagirhat			1.01	0.16	0.85	ditto	77.39	ditto			
	Magoorah			1.43	Not recd.	3.03	ditto	51.91	ditto	Not recd. 30th Sept. to 6th Oct.		
	Berhampore			1.45	0.64	1.83	Nil	62.95	ditto			
	Rampore Haut	1.63	0.84	3.88	ditto	60.44	ditto					
Moorshedabad	Lallbagh	2.35	0.55	0.81	ditto	64.88	ditto					
	Jungypore	2.30	0.50	0.08	ditto	52.04	ditto					
	Azingunge	1.75	0.42	4.81	ditto	60.51	ditto					
	Lallgolla	2.03	1.40	3.10	ditto	54.43	ditto					
	Kandee	0.81	1.30	3.82	ditto	62.27	ditto					
Dinagopore	Dinagopore	0.89	1.70	0.40	ditto	66.71	ditto					
	Raigunge	0.84	1.21	0.35	ditto	68.61	ditto					
	Maldah	0.05	Nil	3.89	ditto	73.40	ditto					
Rajshahye	Chanchal	0.21	0.14	1.03	ditto	54.11	ditto					
	Banleah	5.46	0.99	2.03	ditto	77.53	ditto					
	Natore	4.51	0.75	2.48	ditto	80.50	ditto					
Rungpore	Rungpore	3.03	3.28	0.91	ditto	90.94	ditto					
	Rhabanigunge	1.27	3.98	4.62	ditto	64.85	ditto					
	Kurigram	3.36	3.79	0.83	0.40	90.28	ditto					
Bogra	Bagdogra	Not recorded.	Not recorded.	Not recorded.	24.08	2nd June						
	Bogra	7.49	1.89	2.27	Nil	74.39	20th Oct.					
	Sherpore	5.53	0.49	2.30	ditto	76.70	ditto					
COOCH BEHAR.	COOCH BEHAR TRIBUTARY STATES.	Nowkhilla	6.87	1.90	2.78	ditto	75.43	ditto				
		Panchabibi	0.86	2.86	3.01	ditto	54.51	ditto	Not recd. 16th to 22nd Sept.			
		Hainiyya	6.83	1.75	3.90	ditto	63.59	ditto	Not recd. 2nd to 8th Sept., and not recorded 9th to 15th Sept.			
		Pubna	Pubna	7.85	Nil	2.77	ditto	66.80	ditto			
			Serajung	8.40	0.92	3.00	ditto	75.84	ditto			
		Darjeeling	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office	1.26	1.36	0.14	Not recd.	95.99	18th Oct.			
			Darjeeling { Hospital	1.36	1.36	0.14	Nil	105.14	20th "			
		Julpigore	Julpigore	3.20	0.95	0.10	ditto	94.20	ditto			
			Bodah	7.45	0.70	1.40	ditto	95.96	ditto			
			Buxa--Civil Surgeon's Office	13.85	0.67	1.40	1.06	184.31	ditto			
		Titalya	3.81	0.38	0.18	0.05	95.08	ditto				
		Cooch Behar	7.23	0.74	0.69	Nil	107.36	ditto				



DIVISION.	DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 23rd to 30th Sept. 1877.	Rain from 30th Sept. to 6th Oct. 1877.	Rain from 7th to 13th Oct. 1877.	Rain from 14th to 20th Oct. 1877.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1877.		REMARKS.	
							Inches.	Up to date.		
BENGAL—continued.										
Dacca.	EASTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	1877.			
		Dacca ... {	Telegraph Office ...	2.25	1.70	2.30	Not recd.	85.11	13th Oct.	
			Hospital ...	2.47	2.03	1.44	Nil	87.98	20th "	
		Moonabessunge ...	3.51	1.15	0.28	ditto	123.77	ditto		
			Manickgunge ...	1.83	1.03	1.10	ditto	79.84	ditto	
			Furzedpore ...	2.42	0.40	2.49	ditto	88.35	ditto	
		Gosalundo ...	2.32	0.83	2.01	ditto	88.36	ditto		
			Madaripore ...	4.14	0.81	0.45	ditto	89.17	ditto	
			Barrisal ...	2.78	0.15	0.25	ditto	87.04	ditto	
		Petrozopore ...	2.20	1.72	0.40	ditto	91.23	ditto		
			Patoakhally ...	1.95	1.79	0.81	ditto	102.72	ditto	
			Bhola ...	3.26	0.80	0.40	ditto	95.75	ditto	From 4th February.
		Mymensingh ...	Mymensingh ...	3.21	3.17	1.41	0.40	113.99	ditto	
			Jamulpore ...	4.54	2.88	2.18	Nil	88.84	ditto	
			Atia ...	5.21	0.56	1.25	1.59	88.65	ditto	
			Kishoregunge ...	3.85	4.70	0.30	Nil	94.60	ditto	
Chittagong ...	Chittagong {	Telegraph Office	0.50	2.70	0.60	Nil	111.80	ditto		
		Jail ...	0.59	2.45	0.72	0.63	124.63	ditto		
		Cox's Bazar ...	0.18	3.84	0.48	Nil	145.35	ditto		
	Noakholly ...	Noakholly ...	4.16	0.78	0.64	0.02	121.87	ditto		
Fenny ...	Fenny ...	4.49	2.23	1.13	0.23	128.25	ditto			
Tipperah ...	Comillah ...	3.43	0.45	1.70	0.12	102.61	ditto			
	Brahmunbariah ...	3.90	1.03	0.71	2.18	89.91	ditto			
Chittagong Hill Tracts.	Kangamatee Hill ...	3.53	0.74	1.70	0.80	131.81	ditto			
Hill Tipperah ...	Hill Tipperah ...	1.54	0.21	0.77	2.20	82.55	ditto			
BEHAR.										
PATNA.	PATNA.	Patna ... {	Nil	3.49	2.34	Nil	31.12	ditto		
		Behar ...	ditto	2.13	1.40	ditto	43.24	ditto		
		Barh ...	0.23	5.54	1.73	ditto	40.19	ditto		
			Dinapore ... {	0.10	2.10	2.58	ditto	21.42	ditto	
		Jail Cantonment...	0.10	2.10	2.58	ditto	23.18	ditto		
			Gya ...	Nil	1.01	0.83	ditto	43.53	ditto	
		Nowadah ...	ditto	0.26	1.42	ditto	45.71	ditto	Not recorded 18th to 24th February.	
			Aurangabad ...	ditto	Nil	0.70	0.12	27.95	ditto	13th Jan.
		Jehanabad ...	0.19	1.08	0.71	Nil	28.73	ditto	and 4th to 10th February.	
		Arrah ...	Arrah ...	Nil	0.30	2.03	ditto	28.37	ditto	
			Sasaram ...	ditto	Nil	0.97	ditto	26.60	ditto	
			Buxar ...	0.07	0.39	3.53	ditto	22.20	ditto	
			Bheboosh ...	Nil	Nil	1.55	ditto	26.69	ditto	Not recd. 18th to 25th August.
		Muzaffarpore ...	Muzaffarpore ...	ditto	2.98	Not recd.	Not recd.	25.10	6th Oct.	
			Hajepore ...	ditto	5.79	ditto	ditto	36.23	ditto	
			Seetamurhee ...	ditto	Nil	ditto	ditto	33.76	ditto	
		Durbhanga ...	Durbhanga ...	ditto	7.09	1.06	Nil	53.34	20th Oct.	
			Mudhoobunnee ...	ditto	0.79	3.39	ditto	48.49	ditto	
			Tajpore ...	ditto	4.05	1.50	ditto	32.14	ditto	
		Sarun ...	Chupra ...	0.37	0.52	2.10	ditto	25.69	ditto	
			Sewan ...	0.24	2.76	3.84	ditto	31.38	ditto	
Champaran ...	Motibare ...	Nil	Nil	1.43	ditto	27.31	ditto			
	Bettiah ...	ditto	ditto	Not recd.	ditto	34.09	ditto	Not recd. 7th to 13th October.		
	Segowlee ...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	36.61	ditto	ditto		
Monghyr ...	Monghyr ...	ditto	0.17	3.64	ditto	39.46	ditto			
	Begowserai ...	ditto	Not recd.	2.83	ditto	33.05	ditto	Not recd. 30th Sept. to October.		
	Jamouee ...	ditto	0.11	1.43	ditto	33.77	ditto			
Bhagulpore ...	Bhagulpore ...	ditto	Nil	4.85	ditto	51.05	ditto			
	Soopool ...	0.55	0.16	0.92	ditto	44.31	ditto			
	Muddehpore ...	Nil	0.10	2.05	ditto	50.59	ditto			
	Banka ...	ditto	0.15	5.45	ditto	45.10	ditto			
	Sonburna ...	ditto	Nil	0.70	ditto	39.40	ditto			
Purneah ...	Purneah ...	0.07	ditto	0.97	ditto	65.33	ditto			
	Kimengunge ...	5.06	0.43	0.27	ditto	65.44	ditto			
	Arrareah ...	4.70	1.14	1.50	ditto	60.96	ditto			
Sonthal Pargannahs.	Nya Doemka ...	0.45	3.46	1.43	ditto	63.13	ditto			
	Rajmahal ...	Nil	Nil	2.40	ditto	55.30	ditto			
	Deoghur ...	0.21	0.23	4.46	ditto	55.24	ditto			
	Godda ...	0.64	Not recd.	2.83	ditto	43.77	ditto	Not recd. 30th Sept. to 6th October.		

Divisions.	Districts.	Stations.	Rain from 23rd Sept. to 30th 1877.	Rain from 30th Sept. to 6th Oct. 1877.	Rain from 7th Oct. to 18th Oct. 1877.	Rain from 14th Oct. to 26th Oct. 1877.	Rain from 1st JANUARY 1877.		Remarks.
							Inches.	Up to date.	
ORISSA.	Cuttack ...	Cuttack... { Telegraph Office ...	1.50	Nil	2.40	Nil	37.50	20th Oct.	
		Cuttack... { Hospital ...	1.90	0.02	2.32	No recd.	40.32	18th Oct.	
		Jajpore ...	1.90	0.75	1.80	ditto	52.05	ditto	
		Kendraparah ...	1.00	0.03	1.40	ditto	50.03	ditto	
		Jagatsingapore ...	2.50	1.80	3.80	ditto	73.45	ditto	
		False Point ...	3.05	1.25	0.50	0.25	79.30	20th Oct.	
	Pooree ...	Pooree ...	3.88	0.02	0.78	2.45	84.03	ditto	
		Khurdah ...	0.82	0.53	1.34	0.87	42.15	ditto	
	Balasore...	Balasore, Collector's Office ...	1.35	0.24	2.24	0.08	65.96	ditto	
		Rhadrack ...	2.30	0.15	0.09	0.02	55.71	ditto	
		Jahlasore ...	2.51	0.02	3.04	Nil	67.83	ditto	
		Sorah ...	1.30	0.35	0.26	ditto	54.68	ditto	
	Cuttack Tributary Mahals.	Chandbally ...	0.02	1.20	0.95	ditto	54.00	ditto	
		Sambalpara ...	Nil	Nil	0.21	ditto	65.45	ditto	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.								
	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.								
	Hazareebagh ...	Hazareebagh... { Jail ...	0.17	0.05	0.69	ditto	44.83	ditto	
		Hazareebagh... { Dispensary ...	0.16	0.09	1.28	ditto	48.03	ditto	
		Pachamba ...	Nil	Nil	1.16	ditto	45.07	ditto	
	Lohardugga ...	Ranchee ...	0.10	ditto	0.28	ditto	57.33	ditto	
		Palamow ...	Nil	0.58	4.91	ditto	49.08	ditto	
	Singhbhoom ...	Chyebassa ...	0.08	0.45	0.17	ditto	66.41	ditto	
	Manbhoom ...	Purulia ...	0.51	Nil	1.16	ditto	61.87	ditto	
		Goviandpore ...	Nil	ditto	2.64	Not recd.	47.12	18th Oct.	
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.								
	Sylhet ...	Sylhet ...	21.52	3.73	2.18	0.20	156.46	20th Oct.	
		Sibsagar ...	3.47	0.09	2.20	Not recd.	68.09	18th Oct.	
Sibsagar ...	Sibsagar ...	Golaghat ...	3.60	0.35	1.76	ditto	71.13	ditto	Not received 16th to 22nd September. Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto.
		Jorhat ...	3.64	Nil	0.80	ditto	70.63	ditto	
		Doopani ...	3.35	0.10	0.80	ditto	80.07	ditto	
		Hattis Pootie ...	4.96	Nil	0.91	ditto	74.75	ditto	
		Mazongab ...	4.38	0.04	0.87	ditto	59.66	ditto	
		Naxira ...	6.01	Nil	1.06	ditto	63.11	ditto	
		Sontook ...	8.90	0.07	1.50	ditto	77.70	ditto	
		Cherideo ...	7.20	0.03	2.00	ditto	78.61	ditto	
	Akyab ...	Akyab ...	0.30	1.70	0.60	Nil	137.61	20th Oct.	
		Alwar ...	Nil	0.60	1.40	ditto	3.05	ditto	
Rajpootana ...	Rajpootana ...	Jaipur ...	ditto	1.10	0.44	ditto	9.46	ditto	Not recorded 27th May to 25th August.
		Sambhar ...	ditto	0.80	0.90	ditto	8.15	ditto	

CALCUTTA.  
The 27th October 1877.

JOHN ELIOT, M.A.,  
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

## Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 21st to 27th October 1877.

STATIONS.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	HYGROMETER.		Humidity Sat. = 100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
AIRPORT.	Oct. 21st	10	29.924	29.945	86.6	79.0	70	S W by W	8.0	.....		b
	18		819	840	89.2	78.2	59	W by S	6.2	.....	K	c
	22nd	10	870	891	86.6	78.8	88	S	1.8	.....		b
	18		866	877	88.5	78.0	81	NNE	5.0	.....	C, CS	c
	23rd	10	874	896	81.8	72.8	63	NNE	5.0	.....	CK, CS	c
	18		854	875	95.9	71.8	43	NNE	7.0	.....	C	c
	24th	10	80.003	80.025	81.0	70.7	55	NE by N	4.3	.....	CK	c
	18		29.888	29.909	65.8	71.3	48	NE by N	8.3	.....	C	c
	25th	10	30.083	30.055	80.5	70.5	59	NNE	5.8	.....		b
	18		29.935	29.917	88.5	68.2	65	N	11.3	.....	C	b
SAUGON ISLAND.	26th	10	30.081	30.058	77.8	70.0	65	N	5.8	.....	C	c
	18		29.977	29.949	63.2	71.9	55	N by W	7.2	.....	C, K	c
	27th	10	30.078	30.098	78.2	69.9	64	NW by N	4.3	.....	CK	c
	18		29.964	29.985	81.1	71.9	62	NW by N	6.0	.....	CK, PK	c
	Oct. 21st	10	29.930	29.935	80	88	77	S W	9.8	.....	FE	b, m
	18		831	837	89	81	69	SSW	10.0	.....	PK	b, m
	22nd	10	867	873	86	81	80	W	2.7	.....	P	b, v
	18		848	854	89	79	63	SW	4.8	.....	PK, PK	b, c
	23rd	10	872	878	82	74	67	NNE	8.8	.....	PK	b
	18		866	869	85	72	48	NNE	7.8	.....	CK, C	b, v
CHITTAGONG.	24th	10	891	897	85	71	47	NNE	8.8	.....	C, CK	b, m
	18		880	889	86	72	48	NNE	1.2	.....	C, CK	b, m
	25th	10	30.020	30.033	84	70	47	NE	7.8	.....	C	b, m
	18		29.983	29.999	84	70	47	N	14.1	.....	C	b, m
	26th	10	30.037	30.043	80	72	66	N	7.2	.....	PC	b
	18		29.939	29.938	84	72	54	NNE	7.9	.....	PK	b
	27th	10	30.077	30.083	60	72	60	NNW	5.7	.....	C, CK	b, m
	18		29.979	29.978	68	74	63	NW	4.9	.....	CK, C	b, m
	Oct. 21st	10	29.864	29.956	86	79	73	C	2.1	.....		b, r
	22nd	10	Not received.							.....		
ARYAB.	23rd	10	29.872	29.965	82	71	58	NW	3.2	.....	C	b, v
	24th	10	885	878	80	71	62	N	3.0	.....	PO	m
	25th	10	828	80.021	80	73	70	NNE	1.0	.....	CS	b, m
	26th	10	824	816	84	77	72	ESE	2.9	.....	PC	v
	27th	10	892	884	86	79	73	S	5.0	.....	PC, K	
	Oct. 21st	10	29.918	29.934	86	79	73	E	0.8	.....	CK, P	1
	22nd	10	854	875	85	79	76	E	1.1	.....	CK	c
	23rd	10	829	851	84	78	75	NE	1.7	.....	C	
	24th	10	846	857	85	79	76	E	1.4	.....	CK	
	25th	10	874	896	80	76	82	E	3.6	.....		
CUTTACK.	26th	10	30.091	30.043	80	77	87	SE	8.2	.....	P	
	27th	10	108	150	83	79	83	SE	4.4	1.60	CK, P	
	Oct. 21st	10	29.869	29.946	89	77	60	W	1.2	.....	C	b
	22nd	10	895	876	89	77	71	N	0.7	.....		b
	23rd	10	890	879	83	76	71	NNW	2.4	0.50	C, CK	m
	24th	10	910	892	86	75	68	NE	2.0	.....	C, CK	c
	25th	10	863	80.045	85	72	51	NE	2.8	.....	C	b
	26th	10	863	80.05	84	68	40	NNE	0.7	.....	C	a
	27th	10	30.029	104	84	68	44	NNE	0.8	.....	C, CK	a
	Oct. 24th	10	29.984	P	87	78	65	NE	4.8	.....	C, CK	c
FALG POINT.	25th	10	30.028	P	87	70	39	ESE	6.8	.....		b
	26th	10	052	P	83	70	40	NNE	5.3	.....	C, C	
	27th	10	091	P	85	70	44	ESE	2.8	.....	C, CK	c
	Oct. 21st	10	29.941	29.979	87	74	52	E	0.9	.....		b
	22nd	10	881	892	87	78	65	SE	1.0	.....		b
	23rd	10	834	865	86	78	61	E by S	0.9	.....		b
	24th	10	847	878	85	75	61	SE	2.2	.....		b
	25th	10	896	80.027	85	76	64	E	2.4	0.10		b
	26th	10	30.046	0.7	85	76	64	ESE	1.9	.....		b
	27th	10	049	0.91	84	75	64	E	0.8	.....		b
VISHAKAPATNAM.	Oct. 20th	10	29.963	29.984	88	78	62	E by S	3	.....		c
	21st	10	857	859	87	78	65	E by N	9	.....		do
	22nd	10	844	868	80	77	53	E by N	6	.....		c
	23rd	10	834	853	86	77	65	E by N	9	.....		cloudy
	24th	10	847	869	88	78	62	E	5	.....		cloudy
	25th	10	849	871	87	78	58	ESE	8	.....		c
	26th	10	848	868	78	76	91	N	5	0.24		cloudy
	27th	10	837	810	84	78	68	E by S	6	.....		cloudy
	28th	10	841	863	86	77	65	E by N	5	.....		cloudy
	29th	10	835	856	84	76	68	E	7	.....		cloudy
MADRAS.	30th	10	878	80.001	82	77	79	N	6	0.47		cloudy
	31st	10	887	80.010	81	77	83	ESE	4	0.18		c
	Oct. 21st	10	30.083	30.046	80	76	82	N by W	9	0.01		cloudy
	22nd	10	29.898	29.911	80	76	82	NR by E	14	.....		cloudy
	23rd	10	860	860	84	79	79	S W	3.6	0.10		c
	24th	10	848	869	83	78	79	S by W	3.8	0.30	C	
	25th	10	838	879	84	78	75	SW	0.4	.....	C	
	26th	10	868	80.009	81	78	75	S by E	4.1	.....	C	
	27th	10	872	812	87	79	69	SE	3.6	.....	C	
	28th	10	875	815	85	78	72	SW by W	2.0	0.40	C	

\* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

JOHN ELIOT, M.A.,

CALCUTTA,  
The 27th October 1877.Meteorological Reporter to the  
Government of Bengal.

**Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from  
21st to 27th October 1877.**

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Mean pressure; barometer at 35° Fah.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				WIND.		Rain.	WEATHER.
				Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1877.		☉	Inches.	☉	☉	☉	☉	☉	Inch.	☉	%.			Inch.	
Oct.	21st	142.5	29.877	82.5	90.5	14.2	76.3	78.2	0.909	76.4	82	W & W by S ...	■	Nil	Clear.
"	22nd	146.0	29.917	81.5	90.8	14.1	76.2	78.1	.828	78.6	77	Till 4 A.M. S through S W, till 3½ P.M. veered to E through S E, till midnight N through N E.	75	"	Morning clear, afternoon and night cloudy, s. & g.
"	23rd	145.2	29.917	78.4	87.7	13.7	74.0	71.9	.866	68.4	72	N and N E ...	117	"	Chiefly cloudy, s. & g.
"	24th	138.9	29.947	76.4	86.1	16.1	70.0	70.2	.869	66.8	73	N E and N N E	97	"	Partially cloudy till noon, night clear, s.
"	25th	138.2	29.978	76.6	85.5	16.9	68.6	67.8	.874	62.8	64	Chiefly N N E, and N by W.	139	"	Clear, s.
"	26th	138.0	29.979	76.2	84.6	14.6	70.0	69.6	.837	65.8	71	Chiefly N by W and N N E.	119	"	Partially cloudy, s.
"	27th	132.8	30.018	75.2	84.8	13.5	71.1	69.8	.858	66.7	75	Chiefly N W by N.	108	"	Cloudy till 5 P.M., & s., night clear.

The mean pressure of the seven days	...	...	Inch.
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 20 years	...	...	29.947
			29.856

The mean temperature of the seven days	...	...	°
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 20 years	...	...	78.0
The extreme variation of temperature during the seven days	...	...	79.7
The maximum temperature during the seven days	...	...	21.9
			90.5

The mean relative humidity during the seven days	...	...	%
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years	...	...	78
			77

The total fall of rain from the 21st to 27th October	...	...	Inch.
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years	...	...	Nil.
The total fall from 1st January to 27th October	...	...	1.65
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years	...	...	61.01
			64.51

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h. and 22h.; the maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified, and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard (Newman's No. 86) formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modification of August's formula.

The direction and movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above ground.

s overcast, g gloomy, w dew.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,

*Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.*

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA, the 29th October 1877.



Reports of Fluctuation of Traffic on the Tirhoot State Railway for the Month of September 1877.

TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.

TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.

Statement showing the Fluctuation in the Principal Staples of Traffic for the month of September 1877.

Staples.	Increase.		Decrease.	
	Up. Mds.	Down. Mds.	Up. Mds.	Down. Mds.
Rice ... ..	79	4,776	...	...
Pulses ... ..	...	3,055	16,478	...
Other food-grains ...	1,052	...	1,052	...
Oil-seeds ... ..	91	18,322	...	...
Salt ... ..	...	...	309	...
Piece-goods, cotton (European)	...	...	47	...

W. HANBURY WHITE, L.T., R. E., Offg. Asst. Traffic Superintendent, Tirhoot State Railway.

Reports of Fluctuation of Traffic on the East Indian Railway for the Month of September 1877.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY, TRAFFIC MANAGER'S OFFICE, JUMALPORE, THE 16TH OCTOBER 1877.

Remarks on Traffic of East Indian Railway for five weeks ending 29th September 1877.

The approximate figures for the period are as follow:—

	Coaching.		Goods.		Total.
	Nos.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
1877 ... ..	637,571	8,18,851	64,24,352	26,45,063	29,14,114
1876 ... ..	585,808	7,27,546	57,20,386	16,97,408	24,24,954
Increase ... ..	51,763	91,305	7,03,966	8,47,655	4,30,600
Decrease ... ..	...	...	...	...	...

In merchandise traffic the principal changes are in—

Increases.

Beer (Commissioner).  
Coal.  
Government stores.  
Grain.  
Gunny.  
Hides.  
Indigo.  
Seeds.  
Stone.

Decreases.

Betel-nuts.  
Cotton.  
Iron.  
Other metals.  
Piece-goods.  
For railway material.  
Salt.  
Saltpetre.  
Sugar.

Increases.

Grain ... .. Mds. 23,10,041 Rs. 4,25,914

In my last report I noticed the threatening scarcity in the North-Western Provinces, and as the days went on without rain, prices rose rapidly there, and grain began to pour in as fast as we could carry it, a great deal actually coming back from the Norbudda valley in the return wagons which had carried grain to the famine districts of Western India.

This again reversed all our working; grain which had been tendered for Bombay and Poona was withdrawn.

During the last few days, again, rain has fallen in the north-west, prices are falling, and another period of suspense follows.

The increase in weight carried, accompanied by a decrease in earnings for wheat, is due to the high prices in the north-west, which has made it impossible for Calcutta shippers to buy there, while, at the same time, they have been forced to get wheat down from nearer markets to complete engagements which had been entered into under different circumstances.

Seeds ... .. Mds. 4,25,867 Rs. 1,72,057

Here again there is an increase of over cent. per cent.; the weight of seed carried in nine months stands at 2,21,000 tons against 1,64,000 tons in the corresponding period of 1876, and I still expect a further and very large increase in the remaining quarter.

Decreases.

Betel-nuts ... .. Mds. 6,562 Rs. 9,921

The increases in this of late have been very great, and it is probable that stocks have become heavy up country.

Cotton ... .. Mds. 15,164 Rs. 15,915

There was a very small crop in the cotton districts. Stocks are low and prices ruling, too high to render trade practicable.

Iron ... .. Mds. 7,264 Rs. 4,389

Other metals ... .. " 9,971 " 13,396

Salt ... .. " 1,16,954 " 34,910

All these decreases are attributable to the late date of the great holiday of the year, the Doorga Poojah, which only commences this year on 11th October, whereas last year it began on 22nd September.

For ten days before this holiday there is always heavy business doing in the Calcutta bazars, and the apparent decreases noted above will no doubt disappear when the report for the current month comes to be written.

Saltpetre ... .. Mds. 13,917 Rs. 7,077

Last month's report showed an increase of nearly double this amount.

Sugar ... .. Mds. 17,820 Rs. 6,332

For the first time for many months this staple shows a decrease; it is still, however, as much above September 1876 as it is below September 1876.

The sudden change is mainly owing to the continued drought in the North-Western Provinces, and it is a fact that we have carried raw sugar from Rohilkund to Calcutta in August, and carried it back again in September, some 800 miles, to keep the Shaljehanpore refining works supplied.

The train mileage run during the month has been—

	Coaching.	Goods.	Total.
1877	316,378	448,870	665,248
1876	315,088	305,459	620,547
Increase	1,310	143,411	144,721
Decrease			

*Earnings per train mile.*

	Coaching. Rs. A. P.	Goods. Rs. A. P.	Total. Rs. A. P.
1877	8 12 7	6 8 11	4 4 11
1876	8 6 1	5 9 11	4 10 6
Increase	0 6 6		
Decrease		1 0 0	0 6 7

*Jubbulpore Line Traffic.*

	Coaching.		Goods.		Total.
	No.	Ts.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
1877	28,423	65,728	12,55,867	3,09,218	3,71,916
1876	23,189	56,532	2,39,131	99,127	1,25,659
Increase	5,034	9,196	10,16,736	2,40,091	2,46,257
Decrease					

A very heavy through merchandise traffic continued until nearly the end of the month, when the tide of traffic definitely turned.

During the whole month we had an average of over 1,500 of our own wagons on the Great Indian Peninsular Line and at the end of the third week this had risen to over 1,900, or more than half our covered wagon stock, while most serious delay arose in the return of the wagons.

We have been put to very serious loss, and the demand for wagons in Bengal was so emergent that I was obliged in many cases to run wagons empty where they could have got loads, rather than lose time in picking them up.

N. ST. L. CARTER, *Offy Traffic Manager.*

**MAIN LINE.**

*Statement showing the Totals and Increases and Decreases of Staples during five weeks ending 29th September 1877.*

STAPLES.	WEIGHT.		AMOUNT.		INCREASES AND DECREASES.			
	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	Increase.		Decrease.	
	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Bear, Commissariat	12,060	87,095	19,160	34,440	10,085	15,280		
not Commissariat	4,790	5,368	6,578	7,492	682	1,114		
Hotel-nuts	18,230	6,728	14,994	5,073			6,692	9,021
Roots and shoes	4,820	4,844	6,887	7,591	264	704		
Brass and brassware	11,582	0,027	8,228	7,182			2,555	1,041
Bricks	2,594	3,290	1,385	1,385	615	806		
Cord, up	1,82,408	2,78,208	80,103	1,20,218	95,800	39,780		
down	11,35,449	11,32,112	1,57,842	1,61,879	4,038	3,877		
Copper	0,000	8,462	14,080	3,512			4,446	11,127
Cotton	80,872	16,611	32,744	16,429			15,164	15,915
twist	8,716	9,207	11,112	11,370	491	264		
Dye-wood	3,556	534	2,467	445			2,962	2,412
Empty coupes	4,818	8,562	3,220	3,391	1,514	722		
Pine-wood	9,490	2,247	515	893			2,159	206
Fruits	14,851	12,181	15,079	11,029			2,770	2,083
Glass and glassware	6,723	8,431	7,838	8,017			1,292	2,531
Ghee and oil	84,336	66,139	40,277	50,570	11,794	1,093		
G. R. T. packages	2,044	2,437	6,090	4,707			207	969
Government Commissariat stores	10,155	11,451	13,655	13,786	7)	3,724		
Government Ordnance stores	0,220	13,803	17,614	23,290	4,664	5,742		
Rice	2,35,908	7,02,655	57,461	1,62,045	5,20,847	1,04,592		
Wheat	8,05,828	4,68,590	1,93,820	1,04,000	1,65,472			68,920
Grains and Barley	1,244	25,580	110	3,819	27,336	3,750		
edible pulses	196	6,652	6	1,071	6,546	1,065		
Pulses of all kinds	64,014	11,87,959	29,150	2,93,301	11,23,636	2,76,145		
Other cereals	60,930	6,03,994	9,240	1,53,952	4,63,964	1,20,708		
Gunny	35,101	60,611	25,564	35,857	46,510	28,073		
Hides and horns	85,028	54,531	10,044	30,140	18,608	18,836		
Indigo	4,116	7,571	1,316	4,321	3,555	8,005		
Iron	49,892	45,628	49,630	43,147			7,264	6,389
Jaggree	39,157	45,826	6,540	6,812	4,000	1,708		
Lar	25,492	24,781	15,082	16,634		1,552		764
Minerals	22,413	12,400	8,280	1,885			10,033	1,401
Mown flower	7,643	0,143	1,871	2,191	1,640	250		
Oil cake	8,217	8,426	8,188	1,085			2,791	1,495
Opium	729	820	629	687	190	69		
Paper	5,959	4,757	7,313	7,628		810		202
Phonographs	1,43,142	86,191	2,05,894	84,790			62,951	1,19,098
Railway materials, construction account	4,757	4,757	690	690				
foreign	1,30,806	82,400	1,72,044	87,607			74,397	1,34,177
Roots	18,798	14,600	9,078	7,314			3,008	760
Salt	3,30,071	2,19,117	93,891	69,981			1,16,054	84,910
Salt-petre	35,044	41,197	2,337	12,260			13,917	7,077
Reeds	2,66,458	7,21,825	1,82,314	3,04,809	4,26,387	1,72,057		
Risk	2,468	2,387	3,015	3,315		300		101
Spelter	4,073	4,000	4,422	4,244				908
Spices	7,948	9,384	9,312	9,147				162
Stones	61,030	1,16,218	6,426	16,964	56,598	7,699		
Sugar	98,433	78,013	28,807	20,475			17,960	5,332
Tea	12,015	15,420	19,509	19,912	3,411	8,545		
Timber	91,077	28,680	7,678	7,289				
Tobacco	16,609	19,640	8,294	8,851				
Turnip	4,914	4,593	2,477	1,933				
Wine	7,387	7,864	16,448	16,937	447	1,181		
Miscellaneous	1,12,019	1,09,044	1,19,278	1,08,240			3,033	11,038
Total	57,46,049	63,02,114	17,32,138	39,94,124	30,00,583	8,50,370	8,62,846	4,68,560

## Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

## EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 6th October 1877 on 1,279½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.				MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC				TRAIN MILES RUN.		
	No. of passengers.	Coachings receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		Total Traffic Receipts.		Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.			
Total traffic for the week	133,967	1,75,284 8 6	16,067 14 5	12,30,263 30	3,95,232 7 0	35,312 19 6	5,60,516 10 6	44,286	86,724	131,010	
Or per mile of railway	105,832	1,38,015 6 12	12 11 1	9,62,534 10	3,021 0 4	27 11 11	4,347 15 10	357 15 10	576,437	1,330,743	1,927,181
For previous 14 weeks of half-year	1,788,810	21,50,508 14 8	187,117 5 0	1,78,72,798 0	69,37,369 0 0	610,508 16 6	11,37,737 14 3	626,735	1,437,468	2,064,203	
COMPARISON.											
Total for corresponding week of previous year	111,543	1,53,351 0 10	14,957 3 8	8,60,651 20	4,24,163 15 1	39,579 7 7	5,77,456 15 11	43,430	75,617	119,107	
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	87,032	1,21,133 8 10	10 10 8	6,66,193 10	3,311 0 4	30 7 7	4,513 3 7	357 15 10	576,437	1,330,743	1,927,181
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,591,808	18,75,362 16 10	171,907 6 7	1,65,97,274 0	64,21,040 11 4	641,924 14 8	11,37,737 14 3	605,323	1,437,468	2,064,203	

## EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 13th October 1877 on 1,279½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.			
Total traffic for the week	131,898	1,78,510 7 9	16,364 11 8	12,38,240 10	4,11,947 5 3	37,070 8 9	5,89,556 13 0	44,973	90,766	141,026	
Or per mile of railway	105,832	1,38,015 6 12	12 11 1	9,62,534 10	3,021 0 4	27 11 11	4,347 15 10	357 15 10	576,437	1,330,743	1,927,181
For previous 14 weeks of half-year	1,788,810	21,50,508 14 8	187,117 5 0	1,78,72,798 0	69,37,369 0 0	610,508 16 6	11,37,737 14 3	626,735	1,437,468	2,064,203	
Total for 15 weeks	1,920,207	23,28,888 6 0	213,451 8 8	1,91,11,078 10	73,98,410 5 8	678,148 3 3	12,37,234 11 3	696,008	1,534,234	2,190,631	
COMPARISON.											
Total for corresponding week of previous year	111,538	1,50,861 5 11	13,850 13 10	8,51,280 20	4,36,037 2 3	41,900 4 0	6,07,538 8 2	42,640	86,428	129,077	
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	87,032	1,21,133 8 10	10 10 8	6,66,193 10	3,311 0 4	30 7 7	4,513 3 7	357 15 10	576,437	1,330,743	1,927,181
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,673,233	20,20,234 0 9	185,739 2 5	1,16,48,534 20	52,77,007 13 7	483,789 10 5	11,37,737 14 3	607,078	1,437,468	2,064,203	

## EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 20th October 1877 on 1,279½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.			
Total traffic for the week	124,565	1,78,045 8 9	16,370 0 7	12,25,287 0	4,91,200 12 0	45,035 10 9	6,00,091 15 9	42,333	105,600	147,945	
Or per mile of railway	105,832	1,38,015 6 12	12 11 1	9,62,534 10	3,021 0 4	27 11 11	4,347 15 10	357 15 10	576,437	1,330,743	1,927,181
For previous 16 weeks of half-year	1,920,207	23,28,888 6 0	213,451 8 8	1,91,11,078 10	73,98,410 5 8	678,148 3 3	12,37,234 11 3	696,008	1,534,234	2,190,631	
Total for 16 weeks	2,044,773	25,07,873 8 9	2,20,500 16 3	2,04,36,365 10	78,89,713 1 3	7,24,229 14 0	13,60,266 11 0	7,07,043	1,630,833	2,347,776	
COMPARISON.											
Total for corresponding week of previous year	98,427	1,42,150 3 7	13,020 3 1	8,83,138 20	4,25,652 15 0	39,018 3 9	5,67,760 3 4	43,962	82,283	125,245	
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	77,032	1,21,133 8 10	10 10 8	6,66,193 10	3,311 0 4	30 7 7	4,513 3 7	357 15 10	576,437	1,330,743	1,927,181
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,771,656	21,68,374 4 4	1,93,707 5 0	1,24,31,698 0	57,95,350 13 4	5,22,807 3 2	11,37,737 14 3	600,900	1,437,468	2,064,203	

## EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 6th October 1877 on 223½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.			
Total traffic for the week	5,119	12,801 15 0	1,173 15 9	2,12,093 30	53,016 13 0	4,859 17 6	63,831 13 0	4,637	11,683	15,283	
Or per mile of railway	74,928	57 8 8	5 4 11	23,052 15 2	236 15 2	21 14 5	296 3 10	208 8 7	194,651	253,992	
For previous 14 weeks of half-year	74,928	1,72,671 10 0	15,833 4 8	23,052 15 2	7,04,087 7 0	64,906 3 7	8,40,739 2 0	60,944	194,651	253,992	
Total for 14 weeks	80,048	1,85,476 0 0	17,002 0 6	31,71,422 10	7,04,084 4 0	64,769 1 1	9,40,500 13 0	63,093	208,263	271,376	
COMPARISON.											
Total for corresponding week of previous year	5,120	13,315 4 0	1,220 11 8	75,900 0	10,151 3 0	1,755 10 0	22,460 7 0	4,356	4,272	8,608	
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	45,032	59 8 8	5 9 1	23,052 15 2	83 9 6	7 17 0	145 1 10	194,651	253,992	271,376	
Total to corresponding date of previous year	80,074	1,82,713 2 8	13,908 17 9	31,71,422 10	1,02,015 14 0	15,403 18 0	3,21,723 0 3	61,433	40,052	102,485	

## EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 13th October 1877 on 223½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.			
Total traffic for the week	5,400	12,743 6 8	1,168 2 10	2,34,308 20	54,054 1 8	4,934 10 3	68,987 7 9	4,651	16,745	21,396	
Or per mile of railway	74,928	57 8 8	5 4 11	23,052 15 2	236 15 2	21 14 5	296 3 10	208 8 7	194,651	253,992	
For previous 14 weeks of half-year	80,048	1,85,476 0 0	17,002 0 6	31,71,422 10	7,04,084 4 0	64,769 1 1	9,40,500 13 0	63,093	208,263	271,376	
Total for 16 weeks	85,447	1,98,219 15 0	18,170 3 8	34,25,790 30	8,15,138 5 8	74,781 0 3	10,13,268 4 9	68,444	225,009	293,673	
COMPARISON.											
Total for corresponding week of previous year	5,222	14,161 1 0	1,307 3 8	87,355 30	21,275 9 0	1,900 1 7	35,494 10 6	4,315	5,136	9,451	
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	45,032	63 8 11	6 15 11	23,052 15 2	96 1 8	8 14 4	158 5 2	194,651	253,992	271,376	
Total to corresponding date of previous year	85,897	1,95,906 3 9	15,296 1 6	7,04,090 10	1,90,897 7 0	17,443 0 4	3,21,723 0 3	61,433	40,052	102,485	





## CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 13th October 1877 on 28 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total Receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ... ..	10,489	1,908 0 0	180 16 0	4,042 0	194 0 0	10 6 0	200 4 0
Or per mile of railway ... ..	375	64 8 0	6 0 0	140 0	7 0 0	0 14 0	7 3 0
For previous 16 weeks of half-year ...	181,217	18,218 0 0	1,821 88 0	1,74,155 0	5,532 0 0	553 4 0	2,375 0 0
Total for 16 weeks ... ..	141,654	20,026 0 0	2,002 12 0	1,80,327 0	5,726 0 0	572 12 0	2,576 4 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ... ..	9,997	1,941 6 3	184 2 9	11,803 20	343 4 0	34 6 0	158 7 9
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ... ..	343	44 5 4	4 6 8	423 27	12 3 8	1 4 0	6 13 1
Total to corresponding date of previous year ... ..	128,631	17,146 7 0	1,714 13 10	1,79,315 24	5,437 15 3	543 15 3	2,376 8 7

## CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 20th October 1877 on 28 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ... ..	9,674	1,748 0 0	174 16 0	16,656 0	614 0 0	31 8 0	236 4 0
Or per mile of railway ... ..	345	62 0 0	6 4 0	594 0	22 0 0	2 6 0	8 8 0
For previous 16 weeks of half-year ...	1,41,856	20,026 0 0	2,002 12 0	1,80,327 0	5,726 0 0	572 12 0	2,576 4 0
Total for 16 weeks ... ..	1,51,330	21,774 0 0	2,177 8 0	1,96,983 0	6,340 0 0	634 0 0	2,911 0 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ... ..	9,110	1,311 8 3	131 3 2	15,201 20	454 8 3	45 0 1	166 12 3
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ... ..	325	48 4 3	4 6 6	542 30	10 3 8	1 12 6	5 19 6
Total to corresponding date of previous year ... ..	1,37,842	18,358 0 3	1,835 16 0	1,93,517 6	6,092 7 0	609 4 10	2,445 0 10



# SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1877.

## OFFICIAL PAPERS.

*Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

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## RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL REPORT ON THE LUNATIC ASYLUMS IN BENGAL FOR THE YEAR 1876.

### MEDICAL.

*Darjeeling, the 20th October 1877.*

READ—

The Annual Report on the Lunatic Asylums in Bengal for the year 1876.

Read again—

The Report for the previous year, with the orders of Government passed upon it.

THE number of lunatic asylums in Bengal was increased during the year by the opening of the Hazareebagh Asylum on the 26th May. Up to this time complaints had been constantly made of the overcrowded condition of the other asylums, and Sir Richard Temple took advantage of the removal of the prisoners from the district to the central jail to provide accommodation for about 250 lunatics. In according sanction to the establishment of the new

asylum, the Government of India asked that due attention might be paid to the principles which should govern the reception of lunatics for maintenance and treatment at the public cost. There is reason to believe that these principles had been more or less lost sight of, and that a large number of persons had been received into asylums whose friends were perfectly well able to give them support and the requisite care, or whose condition was the temporary result of habits which rendered them unfitting objects for gratuitous medical treatment in public institutions. The attention of the district officers was prominently drawn to the subject, and instructions were issued which have had the effect of considerably reducing the number of admissions. The principle which has now taken the place of more or less indiscriminate admission is that persons suffering from the temporary results of sickness, intemperance, or debauchery, and those whom their friends ought to support, should be excluded from asylums, and that, in addition to criminal lunatics, those only should be received who are absolutely dangerous, or who, having no friends or resources, may be in the acute stage in which there is most hope of recovery from medical treatment. Enquiries were also instituted to ascertain to what extent lunatics had been received in asylums who would on this principle have been excluded. In many instances, of course, it would be a measure of extreme harshness to remove lunatics who under the present practice would have been refused admittance. All that can be done is to release those whose friends are willing to support them, and to guard against any laxity of practice in future. Some lunatics were made over to their friends during the year. Several have been similarly dealt with since the beginning of the current year, and enquiries are still in progress regarding others.

2. It has resulted from these measures that the tendency to increase of the asylum population, which on the 1st January 1870 stood at 746, and on 1st January 1876 at 1,147, has at length received a check. The number in confinement on the last day of the past year was 1,131, and, as has already been observed, several releases have since taken place and others are in contemplation. The total number of admissions was 329, and of re-admissions 37, against 384 and 34 in the previous year. The number of re-admissions, though shown as 37, was really only 26, as 11 persons re-admitted into the Hazareebagh Asylum were patients captured shortly after escape. The full effect of the Government orders is not observable in these returns, as they were not promulgated until the close of the first quarter. Of the 366 persons admitted and re-admitted, 258 were Hindoos, 92 were Mahomedans, 10 were Christians, and 6 fell under other designations. The proportion of males to females was about 4 to 1. Of the 26 *bond-fide* re-admissions 13 were cases of recurrent insanity, chiefly due to intoxication, received in the Dullunda Asylum. It may be questioned if a sufficiently strict adherence to the instructions of Government would not have led the Magistrates who passed the orders of admission in some of these cases to dispose otherwise of the insane persons in question.

3. The following table exhibits the capacity of each of the native lunatic asylums, allowing 50 superficial feet to each patient, and the number of lunatics confined in each on the last day of the year:—

	Males.		Females.		Total.	
	Capacity.	Number on 31st December.	Capacity.	Number on 31st December.	Capacity.	Number on 31st December.
Dullunda ... ..	246	164	47	66	293	229
Dacca ... ..	127	168	50	34	177	202
Patna ... ..	180	148	70	60	250	208
Cuttack ... ..	32	41	11	5	43	46
Moydapore ... ..	68	38	10	12	68	50
Berhampore ... ..	176	118	56	59	230	172
Hazareebagh ... ..	352	223	40	.....	392	223
Grand Total ... ..	1,180	896	283	236	1,463	1,131

With the completion of the new ward under construction in Dacca the capacity of that asylum will be raised from 177 to 217. It will be observed that the actual capacity of the asylums is now much in excess of the requirements, and that it is likely to exceed them still further. There was, however, some overcrowding of females in Dullunda, Moydapore, and Berhampore, and of males in Dacca and Patna. This need not have occurred, and it can easily be obviated

in future. The Lieutenant-Governor has recently directed the closing of Moydapore, a small and unhealthy asylum, which is quite close to Berhampore. It should, Mr. Eden thinks, be the policy of Government to have a few large and conveniently situated asylums rather than several small ones which have been opened from time to time as accommodation was found available. The opening of the Northern Bengal Railway and the establishment of a regular passenger steamer service between the Orissa ports and Calcutta may perhaps render it possible to reduce the number of asylums further and to concentrate the lunatics in four or five institutions, thus diminishing the expenditure on establishment.

4. The number of criminal lunatics in asylums was 232 at the beginning and 269 at the close of the year. The admissions and re-admissions numbered 85 and 6 respectively, while 31 were discharged and 23 died. The Lieutenant-Governor understands that 29 of the total number have recovered their reason, but are detained under the orders of Government. Mr. Eden has at present under consideration the question of the place in which these persons should be confined. It is obvious that the presence in asylums of criminals who have regained their faculties must be a source of much danger and difficulty in the management of these institutions. Dr. Beatson's observations on the advantages of complete seclusion of criminal lunatics appear to be judicious. This subject also is already receiving separate consideration.

5. Among the causes of insanity, excess in ganja accounted for 30.66 per cent., and excess in spirituous liquors for 4.16 per cent., of the cases treated during the year. It may be presumed that of the latter at least many cases were such as would be refused admission under the recent orders on the subject. Grief was assigned as the predisposing cause in 5.55 per cent. of the cases. Altogether 45.73 per cent. were attributed to the operation of physical, and 7.93 per cent. to that of moral causes, while in 46.33 per cent. the cause was unknown. The various types of insanity prevailed in the following proportions:—Chronic mania 38.86, chronic dementia 24.25, acute mania 20.42, melancholia 9.05, acute dementia 4.36, idiocy .79, and imbecility and amentia .39 per cent. The recoveries were 21.03 per cent. of the cases in acute mania, 15.15 in acute dementia, 7.31 in chronic mania, 1.45 in melancholia, and 1.08 in chronic dementia. There were no recoveries from idiocy or amentia. The proportion of complete cures was 10.61 per cent. of average strength, 8.58 per cent. of cases treated, and 35.51 per cent. of admissions. The proportion of recoveries, partial and total, was 17.14 per cent. of average strength, 13.86 per cent. of the total treated, and 57.36 per cent. of admissions. These results are much less favourable than those of the previous year, which gave 28.23, 21.31, and 76.07 per cent. respectively, and were also considerably below the average of the preceding quinquennial period. The various fluctuations will be noticed in the special remarks on the different asylums. No general explanation of the decrease is offered, but it is doubtless in some degree attributable to the more careful selection of lunatics for admission during a part of the year; and from this point of view it may be expected that the results of the current year will also appear less successful than those of 1875 and the year immediately preceding it. Dr. Beatson points out that even last year's results compare favourably with the statistics of the public asylums of Middlesex and Surrey for the ten years ending in 1874. It appears that in these institutions the average proportion of cures was 7.56 per cent. of average strength, 22.05 per cent. of cases treated, and 30.51 per cent. of admissions. The comparison is interesting, but it does not appear to be of any practical value. The mass of the population of England, and especially of the metropolitan districts, is exposed to very different mental conditions from those which are produced by the every-day life of the native of Bengal. The stimulus to mental activity is greater and more sustained, and the strain on the faculties is more severe. It is only natural, therefore, that in the former case lunacy would assume more complex and less tractable forms than in the latter. The only useful basis of comparison is to be found in the results of different asylums in Bengal, and in the results of the same asylums in different years. Viewed according to these tests, the results of the year exhibit a wide and imperfectly explained divergence in the degree of success attained.



6. There were 1,152 admissions into hospital, or 94 per cent. of average daily strength, against a proportion of 102·4 per cent in 1875. The average daily number of sick was 8·02 per cent. of mean strength, against 7·48 in the previous year. The admissions into hospital were exceptionally numerous, in Dacca and Moydapore, where they numbered 250 and 230 per cent. of males and 103 and 235 per cent. of females respectively. In Dacca the daily average proportion of sick to mean strength was 17·49 per cent. of males and 12·54 per cent. of females; in Patna it was 9·42 and 7·46 respectively; and in Hazareebagh, where only males were confined, it was 10·83. In Dullunda and Berhampore the rates were, for males 53·6 and 55·48 admissions and 3·49 and 2·47 daily average sick per cent. of mean strength, and for females 49·6 and 3·3 and 65·9 and 1·9 respectively. It is clear therefore, after every allowance is made for the mental and inferior physical condition of insane patients, that there must be some special conditions affecting the health of the lunatics in Dacca, Moydapore, and Hazareebagh. This point will be adverted to further on. It seems highly probable that the great frequency of diarrhoea and dysentery in all the asylums may be to a considerable extent due to a practice amongst the lunatics, discovered both at Dullunda and Hazareebagh, of drinking exceedingly impure water; but measures have now been adopted to exclude them from access to this impure supply at those two asylums, and similar precautions should be taken in other asylums. The average mortality in the asylums during the year was 9·7 per cent. of mean strength. This death-rate is lower than was attained in any one of the previous ten years, and it is no less than 5 per cent. below the average mortality of that period. Cuttack heads the list with 18·11 per cent., chiefly caused by diarrhoea and dysentery; Dacca and Dullunda come next with 13 and 11·3 respectively; Hazareebagh and Moydapore, in which, as has been remarked, the number of sick was large, the mortality was, curiously enough, below the average. Berhampore and Patna are the only asylums which preserve a fairly low rate both of sickness and of mortality.

7. The statement showing the receipts and expenditure of each asylum presents some very remarkable features. It is here reproduced in full.

ASYLUMS.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Daily average strength.	Total expenditure.	Realized from the friends of patients.	Actual profit from Manufacture Department.	Average cost of each patient as per column 2.	Average cost of each patient, deducting columns 3 and 4.	AVERAGE COST OF EACH PATIENT IN RELATION TO—				
							Establishment.	Diet.	Basic medical.	Contingencies.	Clothing.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Dullunda	200 83	41,319 8 3	1,997 3 9	9,708 3 0	142 2 10	101 14 4	70 3 0	55 8 10	0 2 7	12 8 9	4 0 8
Dacca	210 87	32,872 2 9	329 3 5	408 11 0	110 5 0	106 13 5	44 4 2	69 3 7	0 4 5	5 7 3	8 2 1
Patna	210 63	19,795 6 8	234 9 0	2,577 9 4	87 0 5	74 14 8	38 5 7	87 1 9	0 1 0	4 15 4	0 13 1
Cuttack	50 73	5,830 10 11	32 5 0	...	98 0 1	95 10 2	58 13 5	31 10 4	0 2 3	2 4 7	3 1 5
Moydapore	53 58	4,200 3 8	...	...	78 0 2	78 0 3	41 2 7	38 8 8	0 0 3	0 14 5	3 13 8
Berhampore	182	14,720 3 0	13 0 0	...	80 14 1	80 13 0	59 4 5	52 7 1	0 1 9	4 5 8	4 8 2
Hazareebagh	204	10,000 13 5	...	13 14 6	49 8 1	49 8 10	22 15 10	16 4 9	0 4 9	3 12 0	3 4 9
Total	1,224 43	1,18,792 13 6	2,599 10 2	12,710 6 4	97 0 3	84 8 2	43 8 11	89 11 5	0 2 10	6 12 4	4 12 2

The daily average strength of the Hazareebagh Asylum is given as 204. This, however, is only the daily average for the seven months and six days during which the asylum was open. Consequently the average cost of each patient only extends over that period, and a modification of the figures is required to find the annual average cost. The general annual averages are thus vitiated. It appears also that the sum of Rs. 10,099, entered in the statement as the total expenditure at Hazareebagh, has been taken inadvertently for the sum of Rs. 10,119, of which the particulars are given in the Superintendent's report. This error vitiates the averages calculated for Hazareebagh. The very trifling sum realized from the friends of patients cannot fail to attract attention. The inquiries which have now been set on foot will, it is hoped, effect better results in this respect for the future. Some explanation should have been offered of the circumstances under which Dacca Asylum earned only Rs. 408 from manufactures, while the actual profits in Patna were Rs. 2,577, and in Dullunda Rs. 9,708. The statement shows no profits against Cuttack,

Moydapore, and Berhampore. It appears, however, from the Superintendents' reports that the manufacture departments in those asylums earned Rs. 179, Rs. 158, and Rs. 1,380 respectively during the year; and if this be the case, the figures in the statement are incorrect. The gross average cost of maintaining each patient varies most markedly. Thus in Dullunda it is Rs. 142, in Dacca Rs. 110, in Cuttack Rs. 96, in Patna Rs. 87, in Hazareebagh at the rate of about Rs. 81, in Berhampore Rs. 80, and in Moydapore Rs. 78. The gross cost per head on account of "establishment" ranged from Rs. 70 in Dullunda and Rs. 58 in Cuttack to Rs. 39 in Berhampore and Rs. 38 in Patna. The annual average charge for "diet," which was Rs. 55 per head in Dullunda and Rs. 54 in Dacca, was only Rs. 32 in Berhampore, Rs. 31 in Cuttack, and Rs. 27 in Hazareebagh. The average charge for "contingencies" was Rs. 12-8-9 at Dullunda, or much more than double the charge at any other asylum except Hazareebagh, where the circumstances were exceptional, the asylum having initial charges to meet. The Lieutenant-Governor sees no good reason why the expenses of Dullunda, Dacca, and Cuttack should so largely exceed the average. The variation of expenditure and earnings has been made the subject of a special reference to the Surgeon-General, who has been requested to submit a full report on the subject.

*Dullunda.*—The admissions into this asylum numbered only 158, against 195·4, the average of the previous five years. The percentage of "cured" to the daily average strength was 22·3, against 28·3; of "improved" 9·6, against 8·3; and of "otherwise discharged" 37·8, against 7·7. Dr. Payne ascribes the fall in the percentage of recoveries to the decreased number of admissions. The increase in the percentage of lunatics discharged without improvement is to be attributed to large transfers to Hazareebagh and Berhampore. The sanitary condition of the asylum showed a marked improvement on previous years. Though cholera prevailed in the neighbourhood, only two cases occurred in the asylum, and neither of them terminated fatally. Dysentery, which was formerly very rife, was of comparatively infrequent occurrence, and only 35 cases of dysentery and diarrhoea occurred during the year, against 103 in 1875. It was discovered by Dr. Payne early in the year that the lunatics were in the habit of drinking stagnant water which had been used for the purpose of purification. The adoption of measures to prevent this was followed by a prompt disappearance of intestinal worms and a great reduction in bowel-complaints generally. Dr. Payne explains that the net profits from the asylum industry would have been much larger had not an outlay of Rs. 8,800 on buildings been defrayed from the receipts. Dr. Beatson quotes some remarks of the Deputy Surgeon-General, Dr. Cockburn, on the management of this asylum. The Lieutenant-Governor fully concurs in the testimony borne by Dr. Cockburn to the excellence of Dr. Payne's administration, but would be glad if the Superintendent could devise some means of keeping the expenditure of the institution within somewhat narrower limits.

*Dacca.*—The average daily strength was only 206·8, against 250 in the previous year. Admissions numbered only 65, against 109·8, the previous quinquennial average. The proportion discharged cured was 2·9 per cent. of average strength, against 13·98, and that discharged "improved" 11·60, against 4·32. The Superintendent explains the decrease under the former head by the increase under the latter. His remarks, however, are not quite clear. He states that the number discharged as "improved" includes some whom, but for the Government orders, he would have kept back for a time. It does not appear, therefore, that these persons would have under any circumstances appeared as "cured." In any case the total of the two classes is only 14·5, against 18·3. A partial explanation is probably to be found in the falling off in admissions, but this will not account for the greater part of the decrease. There was some overcrowding among the males, but this was not, in the Superintendent's opinion, prejudicial to their health. A new ward to accommodate 40 patients was approaching completion at the close of the year. Reference has already been made to the comparative unhealthiness of this asylum. It appears that in 1875 the Deputy Surgeon-General of the circle remarked on the excessive and draughty ventilation of the female wards. It is also to be remarked that a very discreditable system of peculation by subordinates, reflecting seriously on the administration of several of the late Superintendents,

has recently been brought to light. The circumstances leave little doubt that the lunatics were unscrupulously deprived of their proper allowance of food. It is not remarkable, therefore, that dysentery and diarrhoea caused 42 per cent. of the mortality among the males and 37·5 per cent. of that among the females, while debility accounted for 15·7 and 25 per cent. respectively. There appears to be no reason why this asylum should continue to be unhealthy.

*Patna.*—The results were fairly favourable in this asylum. Admissions fell from an average of 103·6 to 80. The percentage of patients discharged "improved" was 3·5 against an average of 2; and the percentage "cured" (16·3), though less than the previous quinquennial average of 19·9, showed an improvement on the results of the two years immediately preceding. The most prominent feature in the sanitary history of the asylum during the year was the large comparative mortality from phthisis. This complaint caused 54 per cent. of the mortality among males and 60 per cent. of that among females. No explanation has been offered of this, nor is any suggested by the special circumstances of the asylum.

*Cuttack.*—The condition of this small and expensive asylum is unsatisfactory. It was considerably overcrowded during a part of the year, and there is no separate hospital accommodation. The combined percentages of "cured" and "improved" only amounted to 19·7, against the quinquennial average of 26·8. The death-rate was exceptionally high, amounting to 16·75 among males and to 28·57 among females. The Superintendent explains, however, that nearly all the deaths were chronic cases, and that some of the sufferers had been from three to eleven years in the asylum. A new asylum building has been designed, but its erection has been postponed for financial reasons. The present building is required for amalgamation with the jail. Mr. Eden is not quite satisfied that an asylum is really necessary at Cuttack, now that regular steam communication has been established between False Point and Calcutta.

*Moydapore.*—There were no admissions to this asylum during the year, and consequently the statistics of recoveries are of little value for purposes of comparison. Only 5·6 per cent. of the patients were "cured" and 3·7 "improved," against averages of 21·85 and 6·29 respectively. Fever and diarrhoea were very prevalent, though they were not of a severe type. The asylum is small and unhealthy; and the Lieutenant-Governor, during his late visit to Berhampore, ordered that it should be closed, the lunatics being removed to the Berhampore Asylum.

*Berhampore.*—This asylum was opened in the end of 1874. There were few cures in the next year, owing, the Superintendent says, to the large number of bad cases transferred from other asylums. A large number of lunatics were transferred from Berhampore to Hazareebagh when the last-named asylum was opened; and, under special orders of Government, no criminal or dangerous lunatics were sent. Circumstances have thus operated to keep down the percentages of complete and partial recoveries in this asylum to 6·6 and 4·4 respectively during the past year. The health of the lunatics was fairly good, and there were no deaths among the females.

*Hazareebagh.*—Here, as in Berhampore in 1875, the Superintendent complains that the great majority of the patients first transferred to the asylum were suffering from chronic forms of insanity. The percentage cured was accordingly only 1·96. Dr. Birch explains, however, that many of the lunatics who have been suffering from a long time are on the way to recovery. He attributes this favourable change in their condition to the climate of Hazareebagh. The death-rate (8·8 per cent.) was high. It appears that the mortality was largely due to the prevalence of intestinal worms arising from causes similar to those described in the Dullunda Superintendent's report. The remarks of Dr. Birch on the subject, extracted in paragraph 15 of the report, might with advantage be communicated to all Civil Surgeons. It has lately been brought to the Lieutenant-Governor's notice that the disease of which he treats is very prevalent in Bengal, and in some places the use of *santonine* shows it to exist among a very large proportion of the native population. The Lieutenant-Governor has read with interest the description given of the internal arrangements of the asylum, and he considers that Dr. Birch is entitled to much credit for all that he has done, with a practically untrained staff, to alleviate the sufferings of the patients confided to his charge. It is

reported that the overseer, though willing, wants method and knows neither Hindustani nor Bengali. It is to be apprehended that these deficiencies must to a great extent neutralize his efforts to be useful.

*Bhowanipore.*—This asylum is reserved for Europeans, Eurasians, and Armenians. The asylum population on the first day of the year numbered 27, and 31 patients were admitted. Nine males were discharged cured, seven males and three females were "improved" and made over to their friends or the military authorities, and five men were despatched to Europe under the Shipping Act. There were four deaths, of which two resulted from organic cerebral disease. The Lieutenant-Governor is constrained to remark that in this asylum, as in Dullunda, the cost of maintenance is very high. It appears that, inclusive of the amount paid by the friends of lunatics, the cost of each patient averaged Rs. 1,123 per annum, or nearly Rs. 100 per mensem. After deduction of these payments, the average cost is Rs. 823. There are of course many circumstances which render the support of Europeans in India exceptionally high. The Lieutenant-Governor is informed that the gross annual cost of maintaining each lunatic is only £32-15-7 in the Lunatic Department of the Perth General Prison and only £59-17 in Broadmoor Asylum. It is true that the lunatics in these asylums are all criminals, but, on the other hand, all the Bhowanipore patients who are not paupers should be maintained at the cost of their friends; while those who are paupers should be clothed and fed on a more economical scale if possible. The chief item of expenditure, however, is under the head of "establishment." The Lieutenant-Governor is well aware of the earnestness and success with which Dr. Payne manages the institutions under his charge, but desires that his attention may be invited to the possibility of reductions in the scale of expenditure. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to notice the high terms in which the Deputy Superintendent and Matron of the asylum are spoken of.

The report of the Surgeon-General is full and interesting.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

HORACE A. COCKERELL,

*Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

## RESOLUTION ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF EXCISE IN THE LOWER PROVINCES FOR 1876-77.

### REVENUE DEPARTMENT—MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.

*Calcutta, the 24th October 1877.*

READ—

The report of the Board of Revenue on the Administration of the Department of Excise in the Lower Provinces for the year 1876-77.

THE report of last year showed the recovery of the excise revenue from the effects of the scarcity which had so seriously diminished the receipts of 1874-75. In 1873-74 the revenue had exceeded 58 lakhs of rupees; in the following year it decreased to about 56½ lakhs. But as soon as the pressure of scarcity was removed, the revenue recovered itself, and the collections of 1875-76 amounted to Rs. 60,86,919—an increase of about 4½ lakhs compared with 1874-75, and a revenue largely exceeding the receipts of any former year.

2. The revenue, however, had by no means reached its limit, nor does there seem any reason to apprehend that it has yet done so. It appears from the present report that in 1876-77 the gross receipts amounted to Rs. 62,47,059, showing an increase of Rs. 1,60,140 over the returns of the preceding year. The improvement extends to all exciseable articles except rum and chandu, and is attributable partly to the general prosperity of the country and partly to better management and more careful supervision.

3. The proceeds of the excise revenue have been transferred by the Government of India to the Local Government, with effect from the 1st April

1877; the conditions of the transfer assuming that the gross receipts will amount in 1877-78 to 64 lakhs of rupees, and that the net revenue will thereafter show an annual increase of one lakh. Whatever may be realized in excess of this amount will be an addition to provincial funds. The Government of Bengal has thus a more direct and immediate interest than before in the development of this branch of the revenue; and the Lieutenant-Governor is satisfied that he may rely with confidence upon the Board, and upon divisional and district officers, to use their best exertions to secure the Local Government from any apprehension of loss in connection with the arrangement which has been concluded. It will be seen that the conditions require an addition to the gross revenue during the current year 1877-78 of about the same sum as the increase which accrued during the year under review. Any further increase than this which may be obtained will be available in relief of general provincial finances; while any amount by which the increase may fall short of this sum will have to be made good by the Local Government.

4. But the Lieutenant-Governor, while he desires to impress upon all officers concerned the importance of the financial aspect of the question, wishes it to be clearly understood that the Government is determined to maintain the principles upon which the Department of Excise has hitherto been administered. The necessary increase of revenue must be obtained by economical management, by stricter enforcement of the law, and by raising the duties on exciseable articles; but nothing must be done to stimulate consumption, or to place temptations to intemperance in the way of the people. The caution is, perhaps, unnecessary, as the Lieutenant-Governor is satisfied that the views of Government in this matter are already fully accepted and acted upon; but it may be well that it should be clearly understood that in pressing district officers to pay greater attention to the development of the Excise Revenue, the Lieutenant-Governor has in view the realization of the fullest possible amount of revenue on all exciseable articles, and not an increase of facilities for their sale, except so far as it is necessary to provide the means of obtaining duty paid spirits and drugs in places where, in the absence of a licit supply, the people provide themselves from illicit sources.

5. A measure for consolidating the existing excise laws in Bengal was passed during the year by the local Legislature; but it did not receive the assent of the Governor-General, and an amended Bill is now under preparation. A new Opium Act was passed by the Imperial Legislative Council in December 1876; but it has not come into operation, pending the issue of rules under section 8 of the Act for regulating the possession, sale, and transport of opium. A draft of these rules has been prepared by the Board, and is now under the consideration of Government. The cultivation of the poppy and the manufacture of opium are already regulated by Act XIII of 1857, which is not affected by the new law.

6. A comparison of the receipts under the several heads of excise revenue during the past two years gives the following results:—

REVENUE FROM—						1876-78.	1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
COUNTRY SPIRITS	...	...	...	...	...	25,10,064	26,25,209	1,15,235	
Rum	...	...	...	...	...	3,83,876	2,40,203		23,612
Imported wines and spirits	...	...	...	...	...	91,078	84,244	6,834	
Tari	...	...	...	...	...	6,07,179	6,33,086	25,907	
Pachwai	...	...	...	...	...	1,06,473	1,33,573	27,100	
Charas	...	...	...	...	...	2,598	3,971	1,373	
Siddhi or bhing	...	...	...	...	...	11,040	13,442	2,402	
Majum	...	...	...	...	...	3,361	3,551	190	
Madat	...	...	...	...	...	62,410	63,176	766	
Ohanda	...	...	...	...	...	10,381	17,847	7,466	2,014
Methylated spirits	...	...	...	...	...	3,663	8,354	4,691	
Ganja	...	...	...	...	...	11,20,340	11,92,118	71,778	
Opium	...	...	...	...	...	12,15,608	12,86,586	70,978	
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	207	255	48	
Total						60,26,919	62,47,069	2,20,150	95,536

The charges of the department amounted to Rs. 2,96,295 in 1876-77 against Rs. 2,98,115 in the preceding year. There was a slight increase in the cost of the establishments employed, but this was more than balanced by reductions

in the contingent charges. A sum of Rs. 215 was remitted on account of some shops in Noakholly which were destroyed by the cyclone. The unrealized balance of the year was Rs. 7,269, of which Rs. 6,541 have since been recovered and Rs. 761 are reported to be irrecoverable. It is satisfactory to find that the charges of the department have decreased, and that the percentage of cost shows a steady diminution. In 1874-75 the cost of collection was 5·8 per cent., in the following year it fell to 4·8, and in the year under review to 4·7. The Lieutenant-Governor, however, desires to call the attention of the Board to the high percentage which still prevails in some districts. In four districts—Bankoora, Bogra, Furreedpore, and Manbhoom—the cost of collection exceeds 10 per cent., and in Dinagepore, Noakholly, Mozufferpore, and the Sonthal Pergunnahs, it is very nearly 10 per cent. The percentage is lowest in Balasore and Lohardugga, where it amounts to only 2·1 on the collections.

7. The revenue derived from country spirits is subdivided into the following heads :—

	Rs.
License fees (fixed duty system) ... ..	6,42,846
Ditto (monthly tax system) ... ..	2,94,626
Distillery fees ... ..	89,346
Still-head duty ... ..	15,98,581
Total ... ..	26,25,399

The receipts from license fees under the monthly tax system increased by Rs. 26,153, owing partly to higher prices being obtained for licenses, and partly to the greater extension of the outstill system, which is found to be more suitable than the distillery system to thinly populated tracts of country. The licenses granted under this system in 1876-77 were 782 against 747 in the preceding year. On the other hand, the licenses under the fixed duty system decreased from 3,645 to 3,502, and the consumption from 2,611,323 gallons to 2,397,597 gallons. The license fees under the fixed duty system and the distillery fees naturally showed a decrease, but there was a large increase of duty, owing to the rates having been raised during the year in most districts of Bengal. Altogether, the returns present the satisfactory result of an increased revenue combined with a diminished consumption and a reduction in the number of shops.

8. The report contains several recommendations for the further development of the outstill system in suitable localities, and the Lieutenant-Governor will generally be willing to rely upon the discretion of the Board in the settlement of these details, it being understood that care will be taken to limit the number of these licenses to actual requirements, and not unduly to multiply the facilities for obtaining drink. From Table I in Appendix B of the report, the Lieutenant-Governor gathers that in some outstills the tax is as low as Rs. 2 per month, a sum which seems altogether insufficient. This is a matter which should receive the early attention of the Board. No outstill should be opened unless it is an established fact that a demand for spirit exists which cannot be conveniently met by the supply of the sudder distilleries. When a distiller is only able to pay a duty of two rupees a month, it is pretty clear that no real *bona fide* demand exists. The Board should fix a minimum rate on these principles. The minimum license fee under the fixed duty system also appears capable of being increased.

9. The plan of taxing the materials used in distillation has been tried for some years in Behar, but the reports of its working are on the whole unfavourable. The rates, however, have hitherto been fixed much lower than the corresponding rates under the hydrometer system, and consequently the plan, while popular with the distillers, has not been profitable to the Government. The Lieutenant-Governor has authorized the levy of higher rates during 1878-79, and he will await the report of the results of that year before deciding whether the experiment shall be continued or not. In the district of Sarun, a system of taxing the distillers' vats according to their capacity has been tried with some success.

10. The receipts from license fees for the sale of rum were very little below those of last year, but there was a great falling off in consumption, and



consequently in duty. This is attributable principally to the duty having been raised to the same rate as that levied on imported spirits, viz. Rs. 4 per gallon.

11. There was a small increase in the number of licenses for the sale of imported spirits and wines, and a corresponding increase in the amount of license fees. It should be considered whether the fees charged for retail licenses on steamers (Rs. 16 per annum) do not admit of being raised. The importations of foreign wines, spirits, and beer showed a considerable decrease, attributable partly to the unfavourable rate of exchange, and partly to the increase of duty under the new Tariff Act. This increase of duty, however, had the effect of raising the customs revenue from imported spirits from Rs. 8,73,964 to Rs. 9,83,210 in spite of diminished importations. The receipts from the duty on foreign wines declined from Rs. 3,73,068 to Rs. 3,19,070.

12. The paragraphs of the report relating to tari and pachwai call for no special remarks. Under both these heads there was an increase of revenue, owing to the issue of licenses at higher rates. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe that care has been taken to reduce the number of shops on the borders of the Sonthal Pergunnahs with a view to diminish the temptations to excessive indulgence in drink among the Sonthals. From a separate report on the subject, received from the Commissioner, it appears that the efforts of the local officers to check intemperance in the Sonthal Pergunnahs have met with a considerable measure of success. The Lieutenant-Governor observes, however, that the minimum rate of license fee for the sale of fermented tari and of pachwai is as low as Rs. 12 per annum, and it would perhaps be found possible to increase this rate.

13. The returns under the head of ganja during the last two years give the following results:—

			Number of licenses.	Consumption.			Revenue. Rs.
				Mds.	s.	c.	
1875-76	...	...	3,262	7,389	8	9	11,20,349
1876-77	...	...	3,130	7,458	22	5	11,97,116

The year under review, therefore, shows a decrease of 4 per cent. in the number of licenses, an increase of about 1 per cent. in the quantity consumed, and an increase of 6 per cent. in the revenue. There was not, however, any real increase of consumption in the Lower Provinces, as the exports to the North-Western Provinces, which are included in the figures given above, exceeded those of the preceding year by 110 maunds. The area of land cultivated with ganja increased in 1876-77, and the average production per acre was unusually higher, owing to the favourable character of the season: the result being that the ganja crop is estimated to have amounted to 10,814 maunds, or about 4,300 maunds in excess of the previous year's produce.

14. A careful inquiry into ganja cultivation and traffic was made during the year under the orders of Government by Deputy Collector Baboo Hem Chunder Kur, and various measures for the improvement of the existing system have been approved by the Lieutenant-Governor, and steps are now being taken for their introduction. The duty on ganja will also be increased from the 1st April 1878. The duty on the Gurjat ganja consumed in Orissa has already been doubled from the 1st January 1877.

15. The Lieutenant-Governor observes that while the Board's report gives the particulars of the exportation of ganja to the North-Western Provinces, and of the revenue derived therefrom, no similar particulars are given of the exportation to Assam, which is known to be very considerable. The total export from Rajshahye is stated to have been 8,456 maunds, of which 7,458 maunds were consumed in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces. It is not clear whether the balance of 998 maunds represents stocks remaining in the hands of Bengal dealers, or whether it includes the quantity exported to Assam. Apparently also the quantity stated to have been consumed includes 80 maunds of Gurjat ganja, in which case the balance to be accounted for would amount to 1,078 maunds.

16. Charas, siddhi, and majum are all preparations of the wild hemp plant. The revenue from the first and last of these is insignificant, and showed a slight increase during the year under review. The consumption of siddhi has greatly increased during the last few years. The revenue is at present

derived only from license fees, except in Calcutta, where a duty of 4 annas a seer is also levied. The Lieutenant-Governor has already, in his orders on Baboo Hem Chunder Kur's Ganja Report, called the attention of the Board to the question of imposing a general duty on siddhi, and of making full inquiry regarding the preparations manufactured from the wild hemp plant. The minimum rate of license fee for the sale of these drugs, which at present is only Rs. 12, should certainly be increased. The lowest rate of fee for a licensee to sell ganja is Rs. 48.

17. The experiment of levying a fee on licenses for the retail sale of opium has been very successful, and the Board propose to extend it by selling these licenses by auction, a plan which has already been introduced into Calcutta and the suburbs. The revenue from opium license fees, which first appears in the returns for 1873-74, amounted in 1876-77 to Rs. 60,024. The consumption of the drug declined during the year, but the receipts showed a considerable increase, which is due partly to the more general levy of license fees, and partly to the enhancement of the selling price in several districts. In the Orissa Division the increase of price has not availed to check the growing consumption of opium, and it should be considered whether a further enhancement is not practicable. In Purneah also it might perhaps be possible to raise the price from Rs. 22 to Rs. 24. There is a slight increase in the sales of Government opium in the producing districts, and no serious cases of opium smuggling occurred during the year. Of madat and chandu, which are preparations of opium, the revenue from the former showed a small increase, while that from the latter decreased in consequence of the withdrawal of the license for the export of the drug to the Mauritius. The Board have since issued rules to regulate this export.

18. The figures which show the incidence of the excise revenue per head of population are of much interest, and an examination of them may be useful in indicating the localities which appear to require special attention and supervision. Taking the Lower Provinces as a whole, the revenue amounts in round numbers to one rupee for every ten of the population, and this proportion is maintained, or very nearly maintained, in the four divisions of which the population and the excise revenue are given in the margin. But while the Burdwan Division, with a population of about seven millions, has an excise revenue of more than six lakhs, the revenue in the Dacca Division does not amount to  $5\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs, though the population exceeds nine millions, and the people generally are in better circumstances than in the districts of the Commissionership of Burdwan. In the Chittagong and Rajshahye Divisions the excise revenue per head is less than one-half of what it is in Orissa. When the figures for particular districts are examined, discrepancies of a still more striking character are observed. The districts of Jessore, Burdwan, and Sarun are about equally populous, and the revenue in Burdwan and in Sarun is very nearly the same. But the revenue in Jessore is less than half the revenue in Burdwan. Cuttack and Dinagepore contain each about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  millions of inhabitants; but the revenue in Cuttack is Rs. 1,40,000, while in Dinagepore it is under Rs. 63,000. Pubna and Lohardugga differ very little in population; but while the revenue in the latter district is Rs. 1,62,000, in the former it is only 37,000. The three districts of Pooree, Balasore, and Hazareebagh contain each of them a little over three-quarters of a million souls; but for every five rupees of excise revenue realized in Pooree, Rs. 11 are realized in Balasore, and Rs. 12 in Hazareebagh. If we compare the populations of Maldah, Bogra, and Beerbhoom, we shall find that they differ very little, but that Maldah is rather smaller than the other two. The excise revenue, however, is, in round numbers, Rs. 32,000 in Bogra, Rs. 54,000 in Beerbhoom, and Rs. 84,000 in Maldah. The lowest rate is obtained in Noakholly, where the incidence of revenue is only one rupee to every 50 of the population.

19. The Lieutenant-Governor cannot believe that these remarkable divergencies are really due to different degrees either of abstemiousness or of poverty. There is no good reason for supposing that Pubna is more abstemious than Mymensingh, and it is probably little less prosperous. But the inhabitant of Mymensingh pays more than twice as much to the excise revenue as the

Division.	Population.	Revenue.
Patna ...	13,123,743	13,73,141
Bhagulpore ...	7,289,784	7,03,491
Orissa ...	3,034,690	3,10,470
Chota Nagpore ...	3,419,591	3,46,154

Pubna ryot. Moorshedabad is perhaps a wealthier district than Jessore, but the difference is certainly not so great as to account for the fact that (in proportion to the population) the excise revenue of the former district is three times as large as that of the latter.

20. It may be true that town communities contribute more largely to excise than the agricultural classes, and this may in some measure explain the larger receipts in Behar, and in some districts of Bengal which contain a considerable town population, as Dacca, Moorshedabad, and Cuttack. But when every allowance has been made on this account, discrepancies remain which can only, in Mr. Eden's opinion, be accounted for by supposing that in some districts the law is systematically violated with impunity.

21. The paragraphs of the report which relate to arrests and convictions for offences against the excise laws throw little light upon this question. There were prosecutions in all districts, and of 2,420 persons arrested, 2,032 (or 84 per cent.) were convicted. But apparently most of these cases were of a very trivial nature, and from several districts complaints are made of the want of activity on the part both of excise officers and of the police. The Lieutenant-Governor thinks that the subject should receive the earnest consideration of the Collectors of those districts in which the revenue is shown to be much below the normal average. When adjacent districts, inhabited by populations which differ little in their habits or their means of expenditure, contribute in very different degrees to the excise revenue, it is difficult to avoid the inference that illicit dealings upon an extensive scale must be a common practice. Such districts are Bankoora compared with Beerbhoom, Jessore compared with Moorshedabad, Tipperah compared with Mymensingh. The Lieutenant-Governor has lately sanctioned the employment of four special inspectors to go from district to district and examine the working of the excise department under the orders of the Divisional Commissioner, and these inspectors should be first deputed to those districts in which the excise receipts show these unexplained deficiencies.

22. The Lieutenant-Governor, while commending this view of the question to the consideration of the Board, desires to express his satisfaction with the progress which has already been made, and with the increased attention which is now paid to the administration of this branch of the public service. The excise revenue is collected with economy and punctuality; and the Government has been cordially supported by its officers in the measures it has taken to make the working of the department not only a financial success, but also a means of arresting intemperance and elevating the moral condition of the people. The Lieutenant-Governor has taken note of the commendation

Mr. H. A. Cockerell.

Mr. F. B. Pascoe.

bestowed by the Board on the Commissioners named in the margin for their attention to excise duties,

and on the district officers and others enumerated in the 189th paragraph of the report. The thanks of Government are due to Mr. A. Money for his efficient supervision of the department during the year, and to the present Officiating Member, Mr. Buckland, for the excellent report now submitted, and for many valuable suggestions on various matters connected with excise administration.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. J. REYNOLDS,

*Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.*

RESOLUTION ON THE GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF  
THE PATNA DIVISION FOR 1876-77.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

*Calcutta, the 6th November 1877.*

READ—

The General Administration Report of the Patna Division for 1876-77.

THE report (compiled by Mr. Molony, who took charge only after the expiry of the year of review,) is late in submission, but is both full and interesting, and is made especially valuable by having attached to it the very comprehensive and careful reports submitted by the Collectors of Mozufferpore and Durbhunga.

2. Both the Officiating Commissioner, Mr. Metcalfe, and the Commissioner, Mr. Bayley, paid frequent visits to the several districts under their charge. Collectors in Behar are seldom remiss in the matter of their cold-weather tours. But Mr. Worsley and Mr. Macdonnell have shown themselves in this respect exceptionally active, the former officer making a practice of moving into camp frequently at all times of the year, and having in 1876-77 visited on special business no fewer than 600 villages; while Mr. Macdonnell was also out both in the hot weather and rains, and made himself thoroughly acquainted with all matters connected with the district administration.

Mofussil tours.

3. The year was not, on the whole, an unfavourable one as regards weather and crops. In most districts the bhadoi harvest was fair, although the rains were very late in setting in, and there was such an abundant fall in August, September, and October as to secure to the division a fair crop of winter rice and the best rubbee harvest it has known for some time. The Commissioner remarks that it is established by the experience of the year that, however short may be the rains of June and July, heavy and well distributed falls in August and September will secure in Behar a good rice crop. The fact that proper distribution is of far greater importance than the gross quantity of rainfall has been noticed in other reports.

Weather and crops.

4. The public health is stated to have been generally good, save in the districts of Chumparun, Shahabad, and Gya, where cholera and fever caused exceptional mortality.

Public health and material condition of the people.

5. The material condition of the mass of the population in this division is extremely low. The wages of the labouring class are barely sufficient to furnish them with the means of supporting life. They live from hand to mouth, are always under-fed, and the slightest abnormal pressure brings them to the verge of acute distress. Mr. Worsley shows that in Tirhoot the money wages of field laborers have remained practically unchanged for the last sixty years. Although the prices of food-grains have risen, and are still apparently rising, one anna to one anna and a half per diem is still the usual wage of an able-bodied laborer. The apparent hardship of this is, however, somewhat mitigated by the fact that it is the custom of the district to pay the laborers in kind rather than in cash, and that, even when cash is paid, the laborer usually gets also his midday meal. At harvest time the laborers are remunerated by a percentage of the crop reaped—one sheaf for every sixteen is said to be a usual proportion. Under this arrangement, as Mr. Macdonnell points out, the laborer is worst off in a bad year, and the bad years have in North Behar been very frequent of late.

6. The cultivating classes are generally involved in debt. "Even in time of plenty" (the Commissioner writes), "after paying the rent and the numerous cesses exacted by the landlords, very little is left to them for their support. When such is the condition of the people in ordinary years, the failure of a single crop is sure to cause distress." This is felt most in the tracts where rice is the principal crop, as that is most susceptible to injury from drought. In the year of report, relief measures on a limited scale had to be organised on this account in parts of Mudhoobunnee, which is almost entirely a rice-producing tract, and which suffered from a failure of the autumn rains of

1875, while the other sub-divisions of Durbhunga were in comparatively good case.

7. The remedy for the state of things above described is by no means easy to discover or apply. For the labouring class emigration has been repeatedly suggested and advocated, but the number of emigrants from these districts seems yearly to decrease, falling from 7,159 in 1874-75 to 4,482 in 1876-77. Not a single emigrant was last year recruited from Sarun, which is the most densely populated tract in the whole division. The district officers believe that it is only gradually, with the spread of education and removal of ignorant prejudices, that any general tendency to emigrate is likely to arise. There are, however, already signs that the opening of the Tirhoot Railway has done something to stimulate temporary emigration for the purpose of finding work, and it might be useful if the Colonial Governments would adopt Mr. Worsley's suggestion and send to Behar, as recruiting agents, their most successful Behari settlers.

8. As regards the cultivators, the great desideratum is an easy mode of proving occupancy rights, and the general abolition of the *danabundi* and *thikadari* systems. During the last few years attention has been directed to the prevalence of illegal distraint throughout the districts of North Behar, and active measures have been taken to stop this. In the great Wards' estates especially, a spunder system of administration has been introduced which cannot fail in the end to have an influence upon the management of the private estates around them.

9. The prices of food during the year were, on the whole, favourable, except in those parts of the Durbhunga district that were affected by the failure of the winter crops of 1875-76. Common rice ranged from 16½ seers per rupee in Mozufferpore to 22 seers in Gya. Prices were kept comparatively low in Tirhoot by extensive importation from Nepal, the North-Western Provinces, and other parts. In this the State Railway rendered conspicuous service.

10. The subject of indigo is treated with much fulness of detail by both Mr. Worsley and Mr. Macdonnell, who have submitted admirable reports on the condition of their districts.

#### Manufactures.

The Lieutenant-Governor has already said that, before taking any steps to regulate by law the cultivation of indigo in Behar, he will wait the result of the measures of reform which the planters have themselves at length resolved to initiate. He will be ready to consider any suggestions which they may make, and any amendments of the existing rent-law which they may deem necessary, to place the relations of zemindar, planter, and ryot on an equitable basis. He entirely agrees with Mr. Macdonnell that the downfall of the indigo industry in Behar would be a public calamity, and has no doubt whatever that it may, by judicious modifications, and a fairer distribution of profits, be carried on without friction and to the advantage of all concerned. Mr. Eden gladly acknowledges that a very considerable step towards placing matters on a sounder basis has already been taken, and that his proposals for reforming the old system have been met by the planters in a cordial and conciliatory spirit. Indeed he sees every reason to believe that they recognize the fact that, if the indigo trade is to continue, it can only be by a greater recognition of the rights and interests of those who actually grow the crop.

11. The trade in saltpetre has developed considerably in North Behar during the last two years. The profits of the trade seem, however, to be monopolised by the refiners, who buy the crude article from the Nooniahs at Rs. 2 or Rs. 3 per maund, and sell it, after a cheap process of refining, at Rs. 8 in Calcutta. The Nooniahs themselves are a poor and miserable class, earning little more than Rs. 4 per month. The restrictions on the sale of the coarse salt evolved in the manufacture of saltpetre have materially injured their condition. Mr. Macdonnell, however, believes that even now much salt is illicitly passed into consumption from the Nooniah's works. The Lieutenant-Governor having recently examined this question, came to the conclusion that there has been no adequate gain to the revenue from the maintenance of the costly and irritating preventive establishments now employed, and has recommended to the Government of India their entire withdrawal.

12. The cultivation of tobacco is said to be extending, not less than 20,000 beeghas being under plant in Mozufferpore alone. The crop seems to pay well when grown in small patches, which can be well manured.

13. The trade statistics of the division, such as they are, have been recently brought together in Mr. Cotton's report on the internal commerce of Bengal, and need not be discussed here. Mr. Macdonnell shows very clearly that the attempt to register the trade between British India and Nepal, by the establishment of a chain of frontier stations, is practically a failure. Along this frontier, during the greater part of the year, produce flows backwards and forwards between the two countries along byeways and even across country to an extent which it is impossible to estimate by the figures of a few stations on the principal roads or rivers.

14. An interesting note by Deputy Collector Syud Ameer Husein on the mahajani trade of Patna is attached to the report.

The following table shows the various kinds of mahajani carried on according to the received native classification, the number of persons engaged in each, and the amount of capital employed within the municipality of Patna, comprising seven thanas with an area of nine square miles and a population of 158,900 souls.

Number.	Description of mahajani.	Number engaged.	Capital employed.
			Rs.
1	Kothiwalli	10	6,38,000
2	Hoondwi	43	18,76,000
3	Aruth	14	1,08,600
4	Bima Kishtee	1	97,000
5	Kist-ki-patti	293	9,10,350
6	Girveen	258	15,84,250
7	Bahi-khatta	31	80,400
8	Tamassuk	164	37,84,800
9	Parchun	3	2,85,000
10	Sarrafi	31	80,600
	Total...	827	94,17,900

Some of the mahajans follow more than one kind of mahajani, and the actual number of individuals engaged in the trade is 557 only.

The *Kothiwallis* appear to be simply native bankers. The *Hoondwi* mahajans are bill-brokers. The *Aruthulars* house the *beparis* or itinerant mofussil traders and their goods, making a charge for this and often advancing them money on their stock. The *Bhima Kishtee* mahajan insures boats for the river journeys, keeping up his own establishment of pilots at difficult points, and selecting the manjlis of the boats he insures. *Kist-ki-patti* mahajans are petty money-lenders for short terms. *Girveen* is pawn-broking, pure and simple. *Tamassuki* and *Bahi-khatta* mahajans are merely descriptions of money-lenders who advance only on bonds or regular instruments. The *Parchun* mahajans purchase sicea rupees and uncurrent coin, selling them to silversmiths, &c., for manufacture. *Sarrafi* is the trade of dealing in *pice*. Of the 557 persons engaged in mahajani, there are 31 Mahomedans, 32 Brahmins, 33 Rajpoots, 48 Bahans, 31 Kaists, 7 Bengalis, 24 Marwaris, 14 Agurwallahs, 57 Kulwars, 24 Khettrees, and 68 Baniyas; the rest are of lower castes. The largest bankers are Mahomedans. The information given above is said to be the result of minute house to house enquiry under the personal supervision of the Deputy Collector.

15. The chief matters which have engaged the public interest during the year were the assumption of the Imperial title on the 1st January last, the introduction of the Land Registration, Road Cess, and Chowkidaree Acts, and the proposal to enforce a compulsory cess on irrigable lands. The distribution of certificates of honor is said to have had the effect of stirring up emulation among the zemindars, leading them to take a keener interest in local administration. The measures of taxation have caused some grumbling, but no general discontent. In Durbhunga, there was for a time considerable excitement among the ryots as to the effect of the road cess returns upon their position and rents, caused by ignorance of the fact that the zemindar's returns were in no case evidence

Public feeling on general or special subjects.



against the ryots. Under the Chowkidaree Act the punchayets, unless closely supervised, were prone generally to make unequal assessments, which led to complaints; but, on the whole, the Act is said to be working satisfactorily. The war between Turkey and Russia has excited great and growing interest among the Mahomedan population, and much satisfaction is said to have been felt in Durbhunga at the announcement that "the Sultan was now sure to win, as he had secured the services of 300 warriors, each with teeth a cubit long."

16. There are seven papers or periodicals published in the division.

*The public press.*

The Commissioner reports that there has been no change in the form of the publications, and that the influence of the press on the great mass of the people has not in any way increased. It is said that the respectable and educated Beharis do not attach any weight to the opinions of newspapers known to be conducted by Bengalis.

17. The good effects of the division of Tirhoot into two districts continue

*Effect of administrative changes.*

to be felt. The local administration has been much strengthened by the closer supervision which it is now possible to exercise. Complaint is made by several Collectors of the frequent changes of sub-divisional officers. This complaint will receive due consideration. Changes are no doubt detrimental, but in view of the exigencies of the public service they very often cannot be avoided. The new butwara law has already had the effect of reducing the number of institutions, owing partly to want of familiarity with its provisions, and partly to the necessity laid upon applicants for partition of furnishing accurate preliminary information. The re-organization of the putwari system is going on steadily, although the appointment of a single putwari to each estate, to act as accountant merely, is distasteful to those fractional shareholders who have each hitherto had a putwari employed as rent collector. Those local officers who are best qualified to judge, hope that much good will arise from the revival of the putwari system. It may be expected for one thing to strengthen the position of the ryot by establishing a village record to which he can appeal in support of his claims to occupancy rights.

18. A special census of Mudhoobunnee sub-division was taken in August

*Statistical inquiries.*

1876, the results of which gave an increase of population of 20 per cent. over the census of 1872, the numbers being 826,753, against 689,741. Particular attention was paid to ascertaining the occupation of the people, and it was found that while 65 per cent. are agriculturists, nearly 25 per cent. are agricultural laborers or servants dependent on wages. Wages being here determined, as already noted, by the character of the harvest, there is now no difficulty in understanding why a failure of crop in Mudhoobunnee throws so many laborers upon relief works. Of the area of the sub-division (820,480 acres) about 600,000 acres (or 73 per cent.) were under cultivation, supporting about 8½ lakhs of people (for nearly the whole population is agricultural). Each individual, therefore, has on the average ⅓ of an acre, which affords, even in the best of years as the Commissioner remarks, no very large margin for saving.

19. Experiments in the cultivation and curing of tobacco at Poosah

*Model farms and gardens.*

have been carried on at Government expense throughout the year. The results have not been at all encouraging, owing to the want of an experienced tobacco-curer. The other agricultural experiments attempted at Poosah seem also to have been practically failures. Since the close of the year, the farm has been leased to Messrs. Begg, Dunlop & Co., who are prepared to establish a tobacco manufactory there, under skilled supervision, to work in connection with their other farm at Ghazipore in the North-West Provinces.

20. An interesting account is given by Mr. Worsley of experiments carried on by Mr. A. Abbott of Thikaha in the cultivation of mangel wurzel and Swede turnips. Mr. Abbott raised Swedes averaging in weight 5 seers per root, and mangel wurzel averaging nearly 10 seers per plant, giving 4,521 maunds to the beegha. Mr. Abbott writes that this was the return from land heavily manured with decayed indigo (*seet*), but even from poor land, with scarcely any manure, the roots averaged 7 seers each. "The seed" (he says) "is Carter's long red mangel. It will not grow to seed out here in the plains. Cost of seed is

nominal, and the way I sow it is by dibbling from 18 inches to one foot apart, and dropping two seeds in each hole. If both germinate, weed out the smaller plant of the two when three weeks old." Where Government farms are kept, on which there are many Government cattle, this crop could be raised for fodder at Re. 1 per 100 maunds on any class of land. The best manure is decayed indigo. The importance of these results to owners of stock in places where pasture is scarce warrants this detailed notice of them.

21. There has been a satisfactory diminution of offences against person and property in 1876, amounting to 2,869 cases. Indeed the criminal returns of the division show

lower figures in these classes of crime than have been reported for years past. Good harvests, more active police, and the working of the Village Chowkidaree Act are assigned as the probable causes of the improvement. All the districts share in it, with the exception of Shahabad. South Behar generally continues more criminal than North Behar. The Commissioner's report goes somewhat fully into the criminal statistics of the division, but these will be more appropriately dealt with in connection with the Police Report.

22. On the subject of civil justice no information is given, save that the delays in trying rent suits give universal dissatisfaction.

23. The effect of the laws of partition in multiplying petty estates in Behar is again very marked, the numbers on the rent-roll having risen from 37,619 to 39,781 during the year. In Tirhoot alone partition added 1,438 estates to the rent-roll. Mr. Worsley explains that the indigo (*ticcaduri*) system is largely to blame for this. A shareholder leases his share to a factory, the factory endeavours to seize all the *zerat*, and the other shareholders are driven to partition in self-defence. In 1850 there were only 5,069 estates on the Tirhoot rent-roll; in 1860 only 6,342; but in 1875 there were 15,117. In Mozufferpore there are now 10,815 and 6,767 in Durbhunga; 2,052 estates in the former district paying only Rs. 4,504 Government revenue between them. In Durbhunga upwards of 50,000 owners have applied for registration under the new Act. These figures show the remarkable extent to which the sub-division of estates has been carried out, and there is every prospect of the process being continued. One effect of this separation of shares is to increase materially the work of the treasury establishments; the number of separate payments on account of land revenue, road cess, and other dues being now something enormous. Some 60,000 distinct chalans may be expected to be filed in the Mozufferpore treasury next January.

24. The land revenue collections of the division were 97.6 per cent. of the demand—a very satisfactory return. In Durbhunga the road cess statistics show that, while the revenue of the district is Rs. 7,92,902, the gross rental is Rs. 58,08,536, or nearly eight times the revenue. Of the gross rental, about one-half is derived from lands held by *ticcadars*. Other matters in connection with the land revenue will be noticed in the review of the Board's annual report.

25. The excise revenue of the year rose from Rs. 13,08,567 to Rs. 13,73,067, the increase being chiefly under country spirits, and being ascribed to the general prosperity of the people and to the auction system of selling licenses.

26. The receipts and issues of currency notes show a falling off during the year, owing to the restrictions placed upon the supply of notes by the account department. The demand for purposes of remittance is said to be much greater than can be met; but it is not possible for Government at present to undertake to meet the demands of private trade in this respect. Wherever Government can supply the wants of the commercial public without actual loss to itself it is ready to do so. The Savings Banks are made use of only by Government employes. The money order system shows a satisfactory expansion in every district save Sarun.

27. The first year's working of the Tirhoot State Railway is said to be full of promise for the future. The results are indeed in themselves not unsatisfactory, considering that only the Durbhunga branch was open for traffic throughout the year, and that through booking had not been established. The cost of the branch,

including rolling-stock, was £285,318 up to December 1876. The cost for each open mile being £6,340. The earnings during the year of all kinds were Rs. 1,79,414, and the aggregate expenditure Rs. 1,23,195. The early introduction of through booking with the East Indian Railway will improve considerably the traffic receipts.

28. The Sone Canals are being rapidly pushed on. In Shahabad 260 miles of canal were available to irrigate 92,069 acres. In the Jugdispore estate, belonging to Messrs. Burrows, Thomson, and Mylne, field channels have been laid out by the ryots in all directions, and the crops are said to be magnificent. This is due entirely to the influence of the proprietors, whose example might with advantage be followed by other zemindars. Though attempts were made not long ago to show that the people did not desire and would not use Sone water for irrigation, the whole of the water which the department could by any expedient make available in the various canals has been used. The unfinished canals had to be opened for the purpose of meeting the demand of the people, and over 100,000 acres have benefitted by these works during the late drought. The most urgent demand for water came from the Maharajah of Dcomraon, the landholder who most loudly protested a few months ago against the works as useless and indeed mischievous. This establishes the fact that the people of these districts are perfectly ready to avail themselves of irrigation in dry seasons, but that they prefer that the general public should pay for this benefit, and not they themselves.

29. In the Chumparun district a series of embankments is being carried out at the cost of the zemindars, which is calculated to benefit a large tract of country, though there is a doubt whether in dry years some of the minor streams may not suffer from the interception of the supply.

30. There are 1,966 schools in the division, attended by about 53,825 pupils, a figure which gives only four scholars to every thousand of the population. Only 6,896 of these are Mahomedans. The lamentable backwardness of Behar in the matter of education has long been recognized. The smallest reduction of the primary grant is at once followed by a decrease in the number of schools. Mr. Macdonnell is said to have met the difficulty by introducing a system of payments more elastic than that by monthly instalments. The Lieutenant-Governor wishes to have a special report upon this. Any measure which will evoke something like spontaneous effort in the Department of Education is in this province deserving of encouragement. The Lieutenant-Governor reserves for the review of the Director's annual report the further consideration of the educational statistics of Behar.

31. In Muzafferpore, Gya, and Chumparun the Road Cess Committees worked well and were of great assistance. The services of the non-official European members are specially acknowledged by the Collectors. All the Educational Committees are well spoken of, as are also the Municipal Committees.

32. The work in connection with the Wards' Estates in this division is very heavy and important, and will form the subject of a special review on receipt of the Board's report.

33. The majority of the zemindars in Tirhoot are unfavourably mentioned, being described as grasping and oppressive to their tenantry. There were, however, no instances of glaring misconduct there or in other districts, while some few of the higher class of landlords in the division distinguished themselves by public benefactions. Among these Maharani Rajroop Koer of Tikari, the Rajahs of Bettiah and Ramnuggur, and Baboo Futteh Bahadoor are specially mentioned. The Maharajah of Dcomraon continues to display his usual liberality, and the Dulhin Sahib, co-partner of the Rajah of Bettiah, is also noticed as taking a great interest in female education.

34. The relations between landlords and tenants in North Behar are described as being by no means cordial. The zemindars complain that the ryots do not pay their rents, and that they are unable to enforce decrees, while the ryots complain of illegal distraints, oppression, enhancements, and summary ejectments. There can be no doubt whatever that the combined

influence of zemindars and *ticcadars* has ground the ryots of Behar down to a state of extreme depression and misery. The majority of them probably do, as a matter of fact, possess rights of occupancy, but owing to change of plots, and the subjection of the putwarees to the zemindars, are unable to produce legal proof of this. There are, however, signs that the ryots are beginning to understand better their legal rights. They are beginning to pay their rents into court in accordance with the zemindars' returns under the Road Cess Act. They are learning to recognize and to resist illegal attempts at distraint. They find that the sub-divisional and district officers are ready to listen to them and advise them for their good, and they are beginning to resort more freely to them for such advice. The tenants of small proprietors, moreover, see that in the great Durbhunga estate the position of the cultivators is being improved, defined, and settled, and this encourages them to demand more equal treatment for themselves. The indigo-planters have already intimated their readiness to pay them better rates. There is in fact a general stirring throughout the division which cannot fail to have a good effect, and it will be for Government and the local officers, assisted by the better class of planters and zemindars, to guide, foster, and control this movement, until the relations of all parties are placed upon a just and equitable basis.

There are in Behar many intelligent and wealthy landholders, and it is for them to consider whether it is not to their advantage to meet this movement half way, and endeavour to establish permanent occupancy rights and security of tenure on their estates, and to check at once the system of treating the cultivators of the soil as mere squatters, liable to eviction, and rack-rented at the whim of the proprietor or *amlah*—a system which now exists on too many estates. Nothing can tend so much to the prosperity of an estate as good, well-to-do, and contented tenantry, having a permanent interest in the soil, and it is for the landholders to establish such a state of things before the growing discontent and increasing intelligence of the people leads to open rupture between zemindars and ryots. The system of irregular distraint has been carried to great extremes in some parts of Behar, and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts the Commissioner will impress upon the Collectors the necessity of putting a stop to this cautiously and gradually, confining the zemindars to the procedure laid down by law. No doubt the conditions under which the people of Behar hold their lands are exceptional, and the Lieutenant-Governor has already intimated his readiness to consider if necessary exceptional legislation for this part of the country in the matter of such collection.

85. The remarks of the Commissioner upon the officers under him will be communicated to the Appointment Department of this office.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. MACKENZIE,

*Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.*

**ABSTRACT OF REPORTS ON DISTRICT STOCKS OF RICE, &c., AND MOVEMENTS OF PRICE IN BENGAL, RECEIVED UP TO THE 6TH NOVEMBER 1877.**

*N. B.—No reliance can be placed on the accuracy of figured estimates of stocks in the interior; at best a rough approximation is all that can be expected.*

*Burdwan, 3rd November 1877.*—The exportation of rice is very slight. Stocks remain unaltered, and prices are falling.

*Bankoora, 3rd November 1877.*—About 1,000 maunds of rice were exported from the district during the week.

*Beerbhoom, 3rd November 1877.*—Prices are still going down, the average being 18½ seers per rupee. A very good average crop may now be counted on, and the prices may be expected to fall rapidly, particularly if rain falls soon.

*Hooghly, 3rd November 1877.*—The imports during the week amounted to about 20,000 maunds. The stock of rice at Chandernagore and other places on the Hooghly is estimated at about one lakh of maunds. Coarse rice is selling at from 13 to 13½ seers per rupee.

*Howrah, 5th November 1877.*—Prices have not changed during the week, and there has been but little movement of grain from the district. The grain traffic is said to be turning towards up-country.

*24-Pergunnahs, 3rd November 1877.*—Exports are not now brisk. Prices continue much the same with a falling tendency.

*Nuddea, 3rd November 1877.*—In the Kooshtea sub-division 6,242 maunds of food-grains were imported during the week, and 650 maunds were sent to Calcutta by rail. In Meherpore 11,407 maunds of food-grains were exported from the east, and 20,000 maunds from the west of the sub-division, to Calcutta. In Bongong the exports by land to Calcutta were 1,140 maunds. In Chooadanga 660 maunds of rice were imported from the east. In the Sudder sub-division the imports were 5,500 maunds of rice, 133 maunds of cereals, and 1,800 maunds of pulses; and the exports consisted of 750 maunds of rice and 600 maunds of pulses. The trade to Calcutta is becoming slacker. Prices continue to show a tendency to fall, and coarse rice is now procurable at from Rs. 2 to 2-8 per maund.

*Jessore, 3rd November 1877.*—The price of rice has remained stationary where it has not slightly fallen. The pressure which was felt in parts of Bagirhat has much abated. The Khararia zemindars have done most towards helping their ryots to tide over the time of pressure. The Khoolna Registration Office shows 1,688 maunds as having been exported from the district during the week.

*Moorshedabad, 3rd November 1877.*—The river returns show:—Imports—rice, 20,760 maunds; paddy, 3,400 maunds; black pulse, 4,026 maunds; wheat, 2,313 maunds, &c.; Exports—rice, 27,150 maunds; paddy, 900 maunds; black pulse, 5,425 maunds; wheat, 1,300 maunds, &c. The price of common rice at Berhampore is 14 and 15 seers, at Lalbagh 16, and at Jungypore 17 seers. Coarse rice is 19 seers at Berhampore and 18 seers at Lalbagh.

*Dinagapore, 2nd November 1877.*—Coarse rice is selling for only 16 seers in northern marts.

*Rajshahye, 3rd November 1877.*—During the week 10,332½ maunds of rice, and 4,734½ maunds of pulses were exported. The stock of rice available for export is about 4 lakhs of maunds. The price of common rice has fallen. It has ranged from 18½ to 19½ seers per rupee.

*Rungpore, 2nd November 1877.*—Rice has now become somewhat cheaper. Exportation is much the same as last reported.

*Bogra, 3rd November 1877.*—2,637 maunds of rice were exported to Calcutta, and 1,470 maunds to Rajshahye and the neighbouring districts. 1,000 maunds were imported from Dinagapore. The price of rice has, on the whole, been lower throughout the district.

*Pubna, 3rd November 1877.*—Coarse rice is sold in Pubna town at Rs. 1-13, *poorbes* Rs. 2, paddy Rs. 1-1; there were no exports from this place during the week. At Dulai *amun* rice is 16 seers, and *aus* 18 seers the rupee. At Mothoora rice is 16 or 17 seers, and at Raigunge 15 seers per rupee. At Chatmohur *amun* rice is Rs. 1-12 and *poorbes* Rs. 1-13 per maund. At Serajgunge *amun* rice is Rs. 3-2 or Rs. 3-3, and *aus* Rs. 2-9 or Rs. 2-10 per maund. About 800 or 900 maunds of rice were exported from this place to Calcutta during the week. At Shazadpore rice is Rs. 2-10 per maund. At Ullaparah *amun* rice is Rs. 2-6 and *aus* Rs. 2-4 per maund.

*Darjeeling, 2nd November 1877.*—No serious inconvenience is felt from the somewhat high prices of food in the district. The finer quality of rice has fallen in price, and the rates for the others remain stationary. The supply of food-grain is well kept up, and the prospects of the winter crops are good.

*Julpigoree, 3rd November 1877.*—No change since last report in prices or exportation.

*Cooch Behar, 1st November 1877.*—Prices continue unchanged. No exportation or importation is reported. No failure of supplies of food-grains is apprehended anywhere.

*Dacca, 3rd November 1877.*—The supplies in all the marts are ample, but there is no export to speak of; only 700 maunds went to Calcutta by steamer, and 5,000 maunds were sent to Chittagong. The prices were at Dacca and Mirpore 13 to 17 seers per rupee, Naraingunge Rs. 2-13 to Rs. 2-15, and Manickgunge Rs. 2-14 per maund.

*Furzedpore, 3rd November 1877.*—Prices continue to be easier, but the rates in some parts of the south of the district are still very high. The price of common rice at Madari-

pore is 11 seers. The average price is 16 seers per rupee. Importation is being more freely made. There is little or no exportation.

*Backergunge, 1st November 1877.*—Food-grains still continue to be largely imported into the wave-stricken tracts. In Dukhin Shabazpore the early rice has been reaped; and the price varies from Rs. 3 to 4-4 per maund, and importations on a large scale continue. At the other stations the prices of rice are—*Perosepore* Rs. 3-8 to 5, *Burisal* Rs. 3-8 to 4-4, *Gournuddy* Rs. 3 to 3-8, and *Bowfal* Rs. 4 to 5 per maund. 24,694 maunds of rice were imported, and 675 maunds exported, during the week.

*Mymensingh, 2nd November 1877.*—Prices are still high.

*Tipperah, 2nd November 1877.*—The prices have fallen all over the district and will fall still further during the current month. They now range from Rs. 2-7 to 3 in various parts of the district. Exportation continues, but not to such extent as formerly. The *Dacca* markets being overstocked, rice continues to be exported to *Noakholly* and other districts.

*Chittagong, 1st November 1877.*—There was no exportation of rice to Calcutta during the week.

*Noakholly, 1st November 1877.*—Prices of food-grains are becoming easier. Coarse rice is 13 or 14 seers per rupee. The supplies in the local markets are fair. Importation is slack; but there is some exportation from *Fenny station* to *Chittagong*, and from *Begumgunge* to *Calcutta* and *Chittagong*.

*Chittagong Hill Tracts, 30th October 1877.*—The prices of rice are—at *Rangamatia* Rs. 5, at *Cox's Bazar* Rs. 3-8 to 4 per maund, and at *Sungoo* 11 seers per rupee.

*Hill Tipperah, 31st October 1877.*—There is a further fall in the price of common rice, which may be expected to continue; it is still more than double the rate of last year. The pressure in the *Hills* of the *Udaypore* sub-division would seem to have greatly abated.

*Patna, 3rd November 1877.*—Prices are easy.

*Gya, 3rd November 1877.*—Prices throughout the district have generally fallen, except at *Aurangabad*, where they have been almost stationary.

*Mozufferpore, 3rd November 1877.*—Exportations of grain are going on actively. Prices are slightly rising.

*Sarun, 3rd November 1877.*—The imports during the week from *Mozufferpore*, *Patna*, *Fyzabad*, *Nowabgunge*, *Purneah*, and *Shahabad* amounted to 32,750 maunds; the exports to *Calcutta* were 1,000 maunds, and the stocks in hand were 54,830 maunds. The prices are falling; they are now—best rice 7½ seers, common rice 12¼, wheat 14½, barley 20, and paddy 19 seers per rupee.

*Chumpanan, 4th November 1877.*—Prices are higher. The worst rice is 12½ seers the rupee at *Motihari*. Slight exports from one or two places.

*Monghyr, 3rd November 1877.*—The stock of food-grains for sale at the different marts in the district during the week consisted of rice 6,351 maunds, *rahur* 5,306, wheat 23,507, paddy 2,482 maunds, &c.

*Purneah, 3rd November 1877.*—Prices are high, but there is nothing special to report; trade seems brisk, especially in the north-west near the *Koosi* river.

*Maidah, 3rd November 1877.*—Prices are somewhat cheaper this week; coarse rice averages 20 seers per rupee.

*Sonthal Pergunnahs, Deoghur, 1st November 1877.*—The supply of food-grains in the different marts of *Deoghur* sub-division during the week consisted of paddy 60 maunds, wheat 54 maunds, ordinary rice 283 maunds, best rice 20 maunds, Indian-corn 740 maunds, and gram 31 maunds. 685 maunds of Indian-corn were exported to the North-Western Provinces. The price of common rice ranged from Rs. 2-4 to 2-10 per maund.

*Cuttack, 3rd November 1877.*—The exports at *False Point* this week are 22,469 maunds as against 49,932 maunds during the previous week. The whole of this week's exports went to *Madras* and *Kotapatam*. Prices are stationary in the district. Coarsest rice is rather cheaper at head-quarters.

*Pooree, 1st November 1877.*—The supply of rice to inland markets is fair, but the prices are little cheaper, owing to decrease of exportation and the demand for money by the peasantry for payment of the Government revenue on the 8th November. The present rates are 13½ to 21 seers per rupee.

*Balasore, 2nd November 1877.*—During the past week the exports were 2,092 maunds of rice and 2,736 maunds of paddy from *Chandbally* to *Calcutta*. Prices are still falling, and the price of clean red rice at *Chandbally* and *Balasore* is Rs. 1-12 per maund. At *Balasore* stocks held by merchants and loaded on board sloops amount to 1,02,000 maunds, and at *Chandbally* the mercantile stocks are 49,958 maunds.

*Hazareebagh, 2nd November 1877.*—The prices of all kinds of food-grains have fallen steadily. The markets are well supplied. No exports reported.

*Lohardugga, 3rd November 1877.*—The supply of food-grains in the market is abundant, and the prices of rice at head-quarters and *Palamow* are falling.

*Singhbhoom, 2nd November 1877.*—The supply of food-grains continues plentiful. The price of coarse rice is 32 seers per rupee, but that of the other grains is the same as before. Exportation is insignificant.

*Maukhoom, 3rd November 1877.*—There has been no exportation. The district continues fairly well off for grain of all sorts.

RAJENDRA NATH MITRA,

Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.



## Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 3rd November 1877.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
<b>BENGAL.</b>			
<i>Western Districts.</i>			
Burdwan Divn.	1 Burdwan, Nov. 3 '77	Nil	The outturn of the <i>amra</i> crop may now be estimated with some definiteness at from 8 to 10 annas. Rain would now affect it but little. For the winter sowings rain is much wanted. Fever is still prevalent and cholera is reported from some parts of the district.
	2 Bankoora, " 3 "	Nil	The sky has been cloudy during the greater part of the week, and there has been slight rain in some parts of the district. The prospects of the crops are very good. A little more rain would, however, be very useful.
	3 Beerbhoom, " 3 "	Nil	Weather—cloudy for the latter half of the week. The prospects of the crops remain unchanged. The rain, which is now threatening, would be of great use to crops on high lands.
	4 Midnapore, " 3 "	Nil	After three or four cloudy and hot days the wind has changed to the north, and the cold weather seems to have set in. The prospects of the crops are the same as before, i.e. very good crops in some places, and short crops in other places, according to the local rainfall from the 1st to the 25th October 1877.
	5 Hooghly, " 3 "	Nil	Weather—getting cooler. The <i>rubber</i> sowings are going on. The prospects of the late rice remain unchanged. One immediate shower is necessary to ensure a full crop. Fever is prevalent.
Paschim Divn.	Howrah, " 5 "	20	Weather—too hot to be reasonable. Rain is much wanted on the high lands for the <i>dham</i> , which has in some places been much damaged by the recent drought. The low lands have an excellent crop, but rain would do them good also.
	<i>Central Districts.</i>		
	6 24-Pergunnahs, Nov. 3 '77	Nil	Weather—cloudy and warm for the time of year. The prospects of the crops continue satisfactory, but rain would do good, especially to the crops on the higher lands. The cold-weather crops are being sown in many places. Health is fairly good.
	7 Nuddea, " 3 "	Nil	Weather—unusually warm. No rain, though the sky is often cloudy. The cold-weather crops are being sown, and their prospects are not unfavorable. The late rice is generally reported to be in pretty good condition, but rain is urgently required. There is a good deal of sickness in Kishnaghur and in other parts of the district.
	8 Jessore, " 3 "	Nil	Weather—generally cloudy. Heavy dews. North wind. The prospects of the crops are everywhere good, except in Bagirhat, where it is said more rain is much wanted, as well as in some parts of Magoorah.
Rajshahi and Cooch Behar Divn.	9 Moorshedabad, " 3 "	Nil	Weather—unusually close for the time of year. The <i>amra</i> rice promises well, but want of rain will prevent it being a full crop on the higher lands. Sowings for the spring crops are general. Mulberry and sugarcane are in good condition. There is a good deal of sickness about Berhampore and the jurisdiction of Nowada and Hurwa, where cholera also has made its appearance. Elsewhere the public health is fairly good.
	10 Dinagepore, " 2 "	Nil	Weather—cloudy and close, causing great sickness. The winter rice is coming to ear. There is no lack of moisture in the planted lands. Much high land however, remains unplanted. The jute in the north has been good, with 16 annas outturn, and the <i>dhadoi</i> crops have yielded only 10 annas from want of moisture. Sugarcane is promising well.
	11 Rajshahye, " 3 "	Nil	During the greater part of the week the weather was cloudy in the day, but no rain fell; nights clear with heavy dew. The condition of the winter rice is satisfactory; if there is a shower of rain the outturn will be good. <i>Til</i> and <i>kakai</i> also are very fair. The sowing of cereals continues. A few cases of cholera have been again reported.
	12 Rungpore, " 2 "	Nil	The weather has been cloudy for the last three days, but there has been no rain. The state and prospects of the crops continue most favourable. Public health is good for this time of year.
	13 Bogra, " 3 "	50 (on the 3rd before 12 o'clock.)	Weather—clear and bright during the early part of the week, and cloudy and rainy towards the end, with wind as usual at this time of year. The prospects of the crops continue good. The rain which was falling at the time of report will, it is hoped, do good to the crops. Fever is prevalent, especially in Panchbidi and Badalgachi, and cholera in Bogra, Shariakandi, Dhoonat, Modhospore, Khetlal, and Dhoopchanchia.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadler Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(Continued.)			
Central Districts.			
RAJSHAHY AND COOCH BEHAR DIV.	14 Patna, Nov. 3 '77	Nil	Weather—cloudy and warm for the time of year. More rain is wanted for <i>amun</i> crop. The state and prospects of <i>rubber</i> crops are good. Fever still prevalent in Patna town and cholera in Serajgunga.
	15 Darjeeling, " 2 "	Nil	Bright weather during the day; heavy dews at night. The prospects of the crops throughout the district are good.
	16 Jaipigoree, " 3 "	Nil	Weather—very hot and oppressive for the time of year in the daytime. The nights are tolerably cool. The prospects of the winter rice crop are good all over the district. The jute harvest is over; the crop has not proved a very good one. Transplantation of tobacco has commenced. Land is being prepared for mustard. <i>Kalai</i> and <i>til</i> are doing tolerably well. Public health is bad. Cattle disease is prevalent in the interior.
	Cooch Behar, " 1 "	Nil	Weather—fair and cool. Some rain is wanted for the <i>kaimuti dhan</i> , though it may do harm to the cold-weather crops. Fields are being actively prepared for mustard seeds. The transplanting of tobacco seedlings has not yet fairly commenced. Public health is generally good.
Eastern Districts.			
Dacca Div.	17 Dacca, Nov. 3 '77	Nil	Weather—cloudy and close. Apparently threatening rain every day, but none falling, except at Moonsheegunge, where 1.51 fell. The state and prospects of the crops are favourable. Rain within this week will do much good. Cholera still prevails.
	18 Furreedpore, " 3 "	Nil	Weather—hot and occasionally cloudy, but no rain, with the exception of a very slight fall (.39) at Maduripore. Rain is required for the preparation of the land for future crop. It would be too late to be of much service to the rice now in the ground, which cannot be expected to yield more than an eight-anna crop at the outside.
	19 Backergunge, " 1 "	.52	Rain is greatly wanted, and in the absence of it the crops are assuming a stunted and semi-withered appearance. As yet much damage has not been done. The general health of the people is fairly good. The cattle everywhere are reported to be healthy.
	20 Mymensingh, " 2 "	.06	The cold weather is very late in setting in. There has been for some days every appearance of a heavy storm to come. The prospects of the crops are satisfactory generally.
	21 Tipperah, " 2 "	.41	More like the rainy season again. 1.23 at Brahmanbaria. Weather sultry and oppressive, with occasional showers of rain. The rain that has fallen has been very beneficial to the rice sown on high lands. The prospects of the winter rice crop are excellent.
CHITTAGONG DIV.	22 Chittagong, " 1 "	.14	Weather—fine and warm. Mornings misty. The late transplantings want some rain; the rest of the <i>amun</i> crop is promising well.
	23 Noakholly, " 1 "	Nil	Weather—fair. The <i>amun</i> crops are progressing very favourably. The cultivation of vegetables and others cold-weather crops on high ground is going on. The rivers fell early in this season. The water has receded, and the country is drying up unusually quickly and early. Public health is good.
	24 Chittagong Hill Tracts, Oct. 30 "	.64	Slight falls of rain on the 27th and 28th October. The gathering of the <i>joom</i> paddy is over. Cotton pods have been formed in some places. Land is being ploughed for mustard.
BEHAR.			
PATNA DIVISION.	Hill Tipperah, " 31 "	.11	Very slight rain on the 28th October. The heat is still considerable in the day, but the nights are cold. The prospects of the crops continue good.
	25 Patna, Nov. 3 "	Nil	Weather—hot during the day. Mornings and evenings cool. Rice would be better for a little more rain on high lands. The <i>rubber</i> sowings are still going on. The prospects of both crops continue favourable.
	26 Gya, " 3 "	.08	Weather—cloudy and moderately cool. Maximum thermometer in the shade 91.4°. Prospects are unchanged. Taking account of tracts irrigated by the canal and otherwise, the average outturn in the Aurangabad sub-division of the <i>kharreef</i> crop is estimated at from seven to eight annas.
	27 Shahabad, " 3 "	Nil	No rain throughout the district. The weather has been a little warmer than in previous week, though nights and mornings are fairly cool. In Sasaram the <i>rubber</i> has germinated well, and a little rain would be beneficial; sugarcane is very good everywhere. Huzar reports the <i>rubber</i> sowings uncompleted; rain is wanted for the <i>dhan</i> crops where not near canals. In Bhabhoosh the <i>rubber</i> sowings are safe; the <i>aghani</i> crops have died of drought, and are being used as fodder; sugarcane is good everywhere. In the Sadler sub-division the <i>rubber</i> is coming up well; sugarcane is plentiful and excellent near canals. Public health is generally good.
	28 Darbhanga, " 3 "	Nil	The prospects of the winter rice are unchanged since last reports. The <i>rubber</i> sowings are progressing.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
<b>BEHAR.—(Continued.)</b>			
PATNA DIVISION.	29 Mouafferpore, Nov. 3 '77	Nil	Weather—cool and clear. There is no change to report in the prospects of the rice crop. The <i>rubbee</i> sowings are progressing well.
	30 Saran, „ 3 „	Nil	Weather—clear mornings and evenings, nights cool, but the temperature is higher than it should be. The prospects of the crops remain unchanged. Sugarcane and <i>radur</i> are good. Public health is good.
	31 Chumpanan, „ 4 „	Nil	No rain anywhere. Generally bright, but with intervals of cloudy, somewhat blighting, unhealthy weather. The prospects of the crops are bad, except along the north boundary, in the far west, and in a very small part in the east. In other parts the rice is withering on the high lands, and is much too dry in places to get the ear filled. Ten or twelve annas of rice are estimated in a small part, four annas again, or less, in other parts; generally, hardly half a crop is expected. The soil is hardly better than dust on most of the <i>rubbee</i> fields. Much fever about.
BAGHULPORE DIV.	32 Monghyr, „ 3 „	Nil	Weather—hot and unseasonable. Rain threatened, but did not come. The prospects are at present good. There will be eight annas crops abroad.
	33 Bhagulpore, „ „	.....	Return not received.
	34 Purneah, „ 3 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. The <i>aghani</i> prospects are very good. <i>Koorthi</i> and <i>orher</i> are growing well. Ploughing for <i>rubbee</i> sowings are progressing favourably.
	35 Maidah, „ 3 „	Nil	Weather—hot for the time of year. Unless more rain falls the <i>kaimanti</i> on the higher lands will not exceed 12 annas. Fever is very prevalent.
	36 Bonthal Parghs., „ 4 „	Nil	Weather—cloudy, but no rain. The prospects of the crops still continue good all round.
<b>ORISSA.</b>			
CUTTACK DIV.	37 Cuttack, Nov. 3 „	45	Weather—fine. A very heavy storm and rain for a short time on the 31st October. The late rain has done much good and relieved much anxiety. In some parts to the north and east more rain is wanted. As a whole, the reports of the crops are favourable.
	38 Pooree, „ 1 „	80	Weather—clear for the most part of the week. Mornings cool; slight rain on the 31st October. The wind blows from the north-east, and the sky is cloudy. The rice crops on high lands and on some low lands have in some places in the <i>Khoordah</i> sub-division been reported to be suffering seriously. The state of the crops in the Pooree sub-division is more gloomy than that reported last. A good shower of rain is needed almost everywhere. Cattle disease is reported.
	39 Balasore, „ 2 „	11	Weather—cloudy, with slight shower at head-quarters. No rain has fallen in the south-east of the district, where a quarter of the rice crop is reported to have been already destroyed by drought, and more will be lost if rain does not fall soon. In the rest of the district the harvest will be fair. Public health is good.
<b>CHOTA NAGPORE.</b>			
<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>			
40	Hazareebagh, Nov. 2 '77	10	Weather—seasonable; settled fine. The slight fall of rain reported has not been sufficient to do any particular good. There is no change to report about the prospects of the crops. Where possible, the ground is being broken up for the <i>rubbee</i> crops.
41	Lohardugga, „ 3 „	99	Weather—cloudy, with promise of more rain. The rain that has fallen will do much good. An average outturn of winter rice is expected over most parts of the district. In four thanas only the yield is expected to be 12 annas. Other crops on the ground all promise well. From Palamow it is reported that no rain fell during the week ending 30th October; that the <i>rubbee</i> sowing is in progress, but will be soon stopped for want of rain; and that the winter crops will also suffer if there be no rain very soon.
42	Singbhoom, „ 3 „	66	Weather—seasonable. No change to report about the <i>kaimanti</i> rice crop. It is indifferent in some and fair in other parts. The cold-weather crops are all doing well. The district is healthy.
43	Manbhoom, „ 3 „	Nil	Weather—hot for the time of year. Prospects are not favourable. The rice crop will be poor in some and rich in other places. An average of ten annas will be got throughout the district. Mustard will not be a good crop, and there has been apparently a failure of lac.

Published for general information.

**RETAIL PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS AND SALT IN THE DISTRICTS OF  
BENGAL FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING 31st OCTOBER 1877.**

## RETAIL PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood and Salt in the

Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY																							
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BENGAL MILL- CUMBO, BAJRA.											
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
BENGAL.																									
Western Districts.																									
1	Burdwan	13 0	12 12	16 0	30 0	30 0	17 8	10 0	14 4	35 0	18 0	15 4	95 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
2	Bankura	13 8	13 0	21 8	24 0	24 0	23 0	17 8	17 8	25 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
3	Boerghoom	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	12 0	13 0	20 0	16 8	16 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
4	Midnapore	12 0	11 0	21 0	...	...	...	16 0	13 0	33 0	20 0	17 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
5	Hoochly	12 8	12 0	19 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	13 0	12 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
6	Howrah	11 0	13 0	18 0	...	...	...	8 8	9 8	16 0	13 0	11 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Central Districts.																									
7	Calcutta	13 5	11 8	18 0	20 0	21 0	28 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
8	24-Pergunnahs	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 4	8 4	8 0	9 12	10 0	18 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
9	Nuddea	12 13	12 13	18 5	27 14	27 14	35 8	12 5	10 10	16 13	13 0	11 7	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
10	Jessore	11 0	11 0	18 0	...	...	32 0	9 0	8 0	18 0	14 0	13 0	28 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
11	Moorshedabad	18 0 to 15 0	13 0 to 10 0	25 0 to 30 0	30 0 to 32 0	30 0 to 32 0	10 0 to 18 0	9 0	16 0	14 0 to 19 0	13 0 to 18 0	23 0 to 30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
12	Dinapore	10 12	10 0	18 12	13 0	13 0	22 8	20 8	18 12	21 0	24 0	21 9	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
13	Rajshahye	14 4	13 8	18 0 to 21 0	24 0 to 41 4	35 12	10 0 to 12 0	9 12 to 12 0	16 0 to 21 9	18 0 to 19 0	17 4 to 18 0	24 6 to 30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
14	Rungpore	15 0	15 0	22 0	...	...	...	12 14	13 14	12 12	18 0 to 22 8	20 4 to 28 8	25 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
15	Bogra	12 0	12 0	24 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 8	19 0	18 4	10 8	25 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
16	Pubna	14 0	15 0	26 4	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	13 8	16 0	16 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
17	Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
18	Jalpigoree	10 0	8 8	12 2	...	...	...	11 4	10 0	8 0	15 3	12 7	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Eastern Districts.																									
19	Dacca	10 12	10 12	17 0	26 10	28 0	30 0	11 7	11 7	20 0	16 0	14 8	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
20	Furzedpore	16 0	14 8	26 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	18 0	8 0	10 0	14 0	13 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
21	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	10 0	19 0	12 0	19 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
22	Mymensingh	9 8	9 8	16 0	...	...	...	16 0	13 0	31 0	17 0	13 8	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		

- A In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 14½ seers, barley 30 to 32 seers, best rice 12½ to 16½ seers, common rice 14½ to 18 seers, and gram 12½ to 16 seers.
- B In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11½ to 15 seers, barley 18 to 26 seers, best rice 14 to 18 seers, common rice 16 to 21½ seers, maize or Indian corn 20 to 22 seers, and gram 13 to 16 seers.
- C In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 20 seers, best rice 13 to 17 seers, common rice 15½ to 19½ seers, and gram 15 to 22 seers.
- D In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12½ to 12½ seers, barley 22 to 20½ seers, best rice 7 to 12 seers, common rice 13 to 14 seers, and gram 11 to 15 seers.
- E In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11½ to 12½ seers, barley 18½ to 23½ seers, best rice 7½ to 8 seers, common rice 9½ to 15 seers, and gram 14½ to 16 seers.
- F In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 to 13½ seers, best rice 9 to 12 seers, common rice 10 to 22 seers, and gram 12½ to 16 seers.
- G In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat (at Jungypore) 15 seers, barley (at Jungypore) 35 seers, best rice 14 seers, common rice 18 seers, and gram 20 to 21 seers.





## RETAIL PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the under-

Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY																	
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULBUSH MILLET— COMMON, BAFRA.					
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
Eastern Districts—(Contd.)		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
31	Chittagong	7 8	7 8	12 11	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	
32	Noakholly	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 0	14 0	12 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	
33	Tipperah	9 0	9 0	14 0	...	...	...	10 6	9 0	14 0	14 6	12 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	
34	Chittagong Hill Tracts,*																		
	Hill Tipperah	8 5	9 5	9 5	...	...	...	13 5	12 0	16 0	18 0	15 0	35 11	...	...	...	...	...	
BEHAR.																			
35	Patna	17 11	17 11	24 0	22 0	23 0	35 0	10 8	8 12	13 0	15 0	13 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	
36	Gya	18 8	17 8	19 4	26 0	26 0	25 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	15 0	14 8	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	
37	Shahabad	16 9	14 0	21 0	21 0	22 0	28 0	12 8	11 0	12 0	14 0	12 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	
38	Darbhanga	16 8	18 0	17 8	22 0	24 0	23 0	11 8	10 4	14 4	14 12	13 12	17 11	...	...	...	...	...	
39	Muzafferpore	15 0	14 0	20 0	21 0	25 0	28 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	
40	Sarus	13 8	18 0	19 8	20 0	20 0	32 0	7 8	7 8	10 8	11 8	11 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	
41	Chumbarua	15 0	15 0	19 11	...	...	28 0	10 0	8 0	8 8	14 0	15 8	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	
42	Monghyr	14 7	18 6	24 1	25 2	24 2	36 7	11 10	9 4	13 6	15 7	11 5	23 1	...	...	...	...	...	
43	Bhagulpora	13 4	10 11	17 11	20 3	22 11	25 4	12 0	11 15	16 5	15 3	18 14	19 15	...	...	...	...	...	
44	Purneah	13 0	13 0	20 0	...	...	...	14 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	18 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	
45	Maldah	14 0	13 0	23 0	20 0	23 0	45 0	17 0	15 8	24 0	20 0	16 0	25 0	28 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	
46	Sonthal Pergunnahs	11 8	11 0	21 0	...	...	...	11 8	12 0	18 0	14 0	13 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	25 0	
ORISSA.																			
47	Cuttack	13 12	13 2	22 10	...	...	...	10 8	12 7	18 6	15 12	13 12	24 15	...	...	...	...	...	
48	Pooree	11 13	11 13	11 8	...	...	...	7 14	7 14	13 8	13 2	13 2	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	
49	Balasore	11 0	11 0	16 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	21 0	18 0	18 4	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	
CHOTA NAGPORE.																			
South-Western Frontier Agency.																			
40	Hazareebagh	17 0	16 0	18 0	27 0	24 0	18 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	
41	Lohardugga	18 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	30 0	14 0	13 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	
42	Singbhoom	30 0	24 0	26 0	40 0	40 0	22 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	32 0	24 0	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	
43	Manbhoom	15 0	14 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	30 0	16 0	15 0	18 0	22 0	21 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	

\* Return not received.

† In Jajpore rice is procurable at 20 seers per rupee.

R In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 7 to 8 seers, and common rice 10 to 12 seers.

S In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 9 to 15 seers, and common rice 9 to 15 seers.

T In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 15½ to 20½ seers, barley 25 to 30½ seers, best rice 10 to 11 seers, common rice 12½ to 13 seers, lesser millets 27½ to 30 seers, maize or Indian-corn 25 to 29 seers, and gram 21 to 26 seers.

U In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 19 to 17 seers, barley 17 to 24 seers, best rice 10 seers, common rice 12 to 14 seers, lesser millets (at Basarum) 24 seers, maize 20 to 23 seers, and gram 18 to 23 seers.

V In Mudhoobani the prices are:—Wheat 19 seers, barley 20 seers, best rice 14 seers, common rice 17 seers, murwa 27 seers, maize or Indian-corn 27 seers, and gram 19 seers.

W In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 23 seers, barley 19 to 30 seers, best rice 9 to 16½ seers, common rice 10 to 23 seers, lesser millets 21 to 25 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 to 40 seers, and gram 15 to 24 seers.

X In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13½ to 16½ seers, barley 30 to 23½ seers, best rice 9 to 13 seers, common rice 13 to 16½ seers, lesser millets 24 to 30 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 to 27½ seers, and gram 17 to 23½ seers.

mentioned Districts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 31st October 1877.—(Continued.)

THE SEER OF 80 TOLABS.

GREAT MILLER— CHOLU, JOWAR.			JESSEE MILLERS— HAGI OR MURWA AND CHREMA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN- CORN.			GRAM			FIRWOOD			SALT.			DISTRICTS.	
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.		
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	10 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	7 4	8 1	Chittagong.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	9 0	16 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Noakholly.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	16 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 13	Tipperah.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 5	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chittagong Hill Tracts. <sup>a</sup>	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hill Tipperah.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	25 0	43 8	30 0	16 0	32 8	150 0	150 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	BEHAR.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Patna.	
...	...	...	29 0	38 0	36 8	25 0	34 0	31 0	23 0	28 0	25 0	180 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gya.	
22 0	...	32 0	23 0	22 0	...	...	...	28 0	30 1	19 0	18 0 to 19 0	80 0	180 0	160 0	180 0	9 0	9 8	9 4	Shahabad.
...	...	...	26 4	26 4	35 8	36 13	27 8	38 8	30 13	15 8	33 0	170 0	170 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Durbhanga.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	27 8	27 0	17 0	18 0	25 8	160 0	160 0	140 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Muzafferpore.	
...	...	...	30 0	19 0	34 0	30 0	20 0	36 0	18 0	17 0	31 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Baran.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	35 0	34 0	28 0	27 0	39 0	21 0	25 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 13	Chumparn.
...	...	...	...	...	...	25 2	24 1	42 0	31 0	31 0	31 5	126 0	126 0	168 0	8 4	8 4	9 4	Monghyr.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	25 4	23 15	37 14	18 15	17 11	35 4	151 9	126 9	151 8	8 3	8 13	8 13	Bhagulpore.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0 to 15 0	13 0 to 15 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Parneah.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	50 0	16 0	15 0	30 0	130 0	130 0	180 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Maldah.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	35 1	45 0	16 0	16 0	21 0	300 0	200 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Perghe.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	ORISSA.	
...	...	...	31 0	31 0	19 11	...	...	...	18 8	13 2	27 9	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	12 0	13 0	Cuttack.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	11 13	21 0	105 0	121 0	125 0	10 0	10 0	11 13	Pooree.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 6	16 0	120 0	90 0	140 0	7 8	7 10	9 4	Balasore.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	CHOTA NAGPORE.	
...	...	...	39 0	30 0	33 0	27 0	27 0	26 0	23 0	18 0	21 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	South-Western Frontier Agency.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hazareebagh.	
...	...	...	34 0	33 0	30 0	33 0	...	60 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	6 12	7 0	Lohardugga.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	26 0	20 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	Singbhoom.	
...	...	...	34 0	34 0	34 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	16 0	16 0	30 0	160 0	160 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Manbhoom.	

- Y In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 23 seers, barley (at Banka) 14 seers, best rice 16 to 20 seers, common rice 17½ to 22 seers, murwa 30 to 35 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Banka) 27 seers, and gram 19 to 20 seers.
- Z In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 18½ seers, best rice 14 to 15 seers, common rice 20 to 25 seers, and gram 15 to 18 seers.
- 21 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 14 to 18½ seers, barley 18½ to 25 seers, best rice 12½ to 18 seers, common rice 16 to 21 seers, maize or Indian-corn 31½ to 45 seers, and gram 16 to 25 seers.
- 22 In Khoordan the prices are—Best rice 11½ seers, common rice 13½ seers, and gram 14½ seers.
- 23 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 20 seers, barley 18 to 30 seers, best rice (at Chuttrah) 19 seers, common rice 16 to 19 seers, lesser millets 30 to 40 seers, maize or Indian-corn 23½ to 32 seers, and gram 16 to 27½ seers.
- 24 At Dalcongrunge the prices on the 27th October 1877 were—Wheat 25 seers, best rice 14½ seers, common rice 21-25 seers, and makai 46 seers. At Lohardugga the prices on the 24th were—Wheat 24 seers, best rice 21 seers, and common rice 26 seers.
- 25 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 18 seers, best rice 16 to 22 seers, common rice 18 to 24 seers, maize or Indian-corn 28 to 40 seers, and gram 16 to 20 seers.

Published for general information.

RAJENDRA NATH MITRA,  
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

WHOLESALE PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt

Number.	MARTS.	PRICES PER MAUND														
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			RULUSH MILLAR-CUMBOO BAJRA.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
		R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
1	Calcutta ...	3 0 0	3 11 0	...	2 0 0	1 13 0	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	3 4 0	3 12 0	...	...	...	...
2	Sorajgunge ...	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	...	4 12 0	4 12 0	...	2 6 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	...
3	Dacca ...	3 10 0	3 12 0	...	1 8 0	0 18 0	...	3 6 0	3 7 0	...	2 6 0	2 10 0	...	...	...	...
4	Narsingunge...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 2 0	...	2 8 0	2 12 0	...	...	...	...
5	Chittagong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 4 0	6 4 0	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	...
6	Patna ...	2 4 0	2 11 0	...	1 18 0	1 13 0	...	3 18 0	4 3 0	...	2 10 0	2 14 0	...	...	...	...
7	Balasore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 10 7	2 8 0	...	3 1 7	1 14 6	...	...	...	...
8	Pooree ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 14 0	2 14 0	...	...	...	...
9	Cuttack ...	2 10 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	...	3 8 0	3 8 0	...	2 4 0	2 14 0	...	...	...	...

CALCUTTA,  
The 6th November 1877.

in the undermentioned *Marts* of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 31st October 1877.

OF 40 SEERS.

GREAT MILL— CHOLU, JOWAH.			LESSER MILL— HAGI OR MUEWA AND CHENNA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN CORN.			GRAM.			PINEWOOD.			SALT.			MARTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	
2 0 0	1 12 0	...	...	...	...	2 8 0	1 12 0	...	3 6 0	2 10 0	...	0 6 0	0 6 0	...	4 0 0	1 0 0	...	Calcutta.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 12 0	4 4 0	...	...	...	...	4 6 0	1 12 0	...	Seraingunge.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 2 0	...	0 6 0	0 6 0	...	4 2 0	1 2 0	...	Dacca.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 2 0	3 7 0	...	0 6 0	0 6 0	...	4 2 0	1 2 0	...	Naraingunge.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	...	...	1 12 0	1 11 0	...	2 0 0	2 1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Patna.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Balasore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 8 0	3 0 0	...	0 4 0	0 4 0	...	3 12 0	3 12 0	...	Pooree.
...	...	...	1 11 0	1 14 0	...	...	...	...	2 0 0	3 0 0	...	0 3 4	0 3 4	...	3 6 0	3 4 0	...	Cuttack.

Published for general information.

RAJENDRA NATH MITRA,  
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

## Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 14th to 20th Oct. 1877.	Rain from 21st to 27th Oct. 1877.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1877.		REMARKS.	
					Inches.	Up to date.		
BENGAL.								
BARDWAN.	WESTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.	1877.			
	Bardwan	Hurdwan	Nil	Nil	50.82	27th Oct.		
		Cutwa	ditto	ditto	55.09	ditto		
		Culina	ditto	ditto	58.12	ditto		
		Hood-Hood	ditto	ditto	47.21	ditto		
		Hansegunge	ditto	ditto	58.00	ditto		
		Jehanabad	ditto	ditto	70.34	ditto		
	Bankoota	Bankoota	ditto	Not recd.	54.61	20th Oct.		
	Beerbhoom	Soorer	ditto	0.01	54.85	27th Oct.		
		Hetampore	ditto	Nil	57.48	ditto		
		Koypore	ditto	ditto	58.42	ditto		
	Midnapore	Midnapore	0.65	0.53	44.54	ditto	Not received 7th to 13th October.	
		Tamlook	Nil	Nil	49.60	ditto		
		Ghatatal	ditto	ditto	50.21	ditto	Ditto ditto.	
		Goutai	Dy. Collr.'s Office	ditto	0.20	72.08	ditto	Ditto ditto.
	Hooghly	Hooghly	ditto	Not recd.	64.99	20th Oct.		
		Seraumpore	ditto	0.08	54.95	27th Oct.		
	Howrah	Howrah	ditto	Nil	55.18	ditto		
		Maheshreka	ditto	ditto	61.58	ditto		
		CENTRAL DISTRICTS.						
PARSEDNEY.	24-Pargunnahs	Saugor Island	ditto	ditto	74.44	ditto		
		Calcutta	Not recd.	Not recd.	61.22	13th Oct.		
		Alipore	Dispensary	Nil	Nil	54.73	27th Oct.	
		Jail	0.10	ditto	63.53	ditto		
		Buaseerhat	Nil	ditto	59.95	ditto		
		Buraset	ditto	ditto	50.10	ditto		
		Diamond Harbour	ditto	ditto	60.71	ditto		
		Harripore	ditto	ditto	72.42	ditto		
		Sutkhira	ditto	ditto	75.16	ditto		
		Barrackpore	ditto	ditto	68.01	ditto		
		Dum-Dum	ditto	ditto	54.58	ditto		
		Kishnaghar	ditto	ditto	60.48	ditto		
		Kongong	ditto	ditto	75.77	ditto		
		Meherpore	ditto	ditto	73.07	ditto		
		Chooatanga	ditto	ditto	74.15	ditto		
		Kooshtea	ditto	ditto	98.54	ditto		
		Kanachhat	ditto	ditto	81.24	ditto		
		Jessore	0.32	0.02	68.14	ditto		
		Jessore	Narail	Nil	0.08	71.33	ditto	
			Khoolna	ditto	Not recd.	73.83	20th Oct.	
		Moorsheadabad	Jhenida	ditto	Nil	71.02	27th Oct.	
Bagirhat	ditto		ditto	77.38	ditto			
Mugoorah	ditto		ditto	81.31	ditto			
Herhampono	ditto		ditto	62.05	ditto			
Kampore Haut	ditto		ditto	60.14	ditto			
Lallbagh	ditto		ditto	64.88	ditto			
Jungypore	ditto		ditto	52.04	ditto			
Azimungo	ditto		ditto	60.41	ditto			
Lallgolla	ditto		ditto	54.48	ditto			
Kandee	ditto		ditto	62.27	ditto			
Dinagopore	Dinagopore	ditto	ditto	60.71	ditto			
	Koingunge	ditto	ditto	68.61	ditto			
Maldah	Maldah	ditto	ditto	78.40	ditto			
	Chanchal	ditto	ditto	54.11	ditto			
Rajshahye	Banlesh	ditto	ditto	77.58	ditto			
	Nattore	ditto	ditto	80.80	ditto			
Rungpore	Rungpore	ditto	ditto	80.94	ditto			
	Bhabanigunge	ditto	ditto	84.85	ditto			
	Kurigram	0.57	ditto	80.28	ditto			
	Baradoga	Not recorded	0.40	24.08	2nd June			
Bogra	Bogra	Nil	Nil	74.39	27th Oct.			
	Sherpore	ditto	ditto	78.70	ditto			
	Nowkhilla	ditto	ditto	75.43	ditto			
	Panchabibi	ditto	ditto	54.51	ditto	Not received 18th to 22nd Sept.		
	Haiulya	ditto	ditto	63.59	ditto	Not received 2nd to 8th Sept. and not recorded 9th to 15th Sept		
Pubna	Pubna	ditto	ditto	98.30	ditto			
	Serajungo	ditto	ditto	78.34	ditto			
Darjeeling	Darjeeling	Telegraph Office	Not recd.	95.99	20th Oct.			
	Hospital	ditto	Nil	105.14	27th Oct.			
Jalpigoree	Jalpigoree	ditto	ditto	94.30	ditto			
	Bodab	ditto	ditto	98.06	ditto			
	Bura—Civil Surgeon's Office	1.06	1.07	185.38	ditto			
	Titalya	0.06	Nil	86.08	ditto			
Cooch Behar Tributary States.	Cooch Behar	Nil	ditto	107.59	ditto			
COOCH BEHAR.								

DIVISION.	DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 14th Oct. to 20th Oct. 1877.	Rain from 21st Oct. to 27th Oct. 1877.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1877.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL—continued.							
Dacca.	EASTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.	1877.		
		Dacca... { Telegraph Office ...	Nil	Not recd.	85.11	20th Oct.	
		{ Hospital ...	ditto	Nil	87.98	27th Oct.	
		{ Moonshuggunge ...	ditto	ditto	123.77	ditto	
		{ Manickgunge ...	ditto	ditto	79.94	ditto	
		{ Furreedpore ...	ditto	0.01	98.36	ditto	
		{ Goalundo ...	ditto	Nil	88.80	ditto	
		{ Madaripore ...	ditto	0.20	89.87	ditto	
		{ Burrial ...	ditto	0.49	87.53	ditto	
		{ Perozepore ...	ditto	Nil	84.22	ditto	
		{ Patonakhailly ...	ditto	0.31	103.03	ditto	
		{ Bhoia ...	ditto	0.07	95.82	ditto	From 4th February.
		{ Mymensingh ...	0.40	0.04	114.03	ditto	
		{ Jamalpore ...	Nil	Nil	88.84	ditto	
		{ Atia ...	1.59	ditto	88.85	ditto	
		{ Kishoregunge ...	Nil	ditto	94.60	ditto	
CHITTAGONG.	CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong { Telegraph Office ...	ditto	ditto	111.80	ditto	
		{ Jail ...	0.03	0.14	124.77	ditto	
		{ Cor's Bazar ...	Nil	0.31	145.66	ditto	
		{ Noakhilly ...	0.02	0.40	122.27	ditto	
		{ Fenby ...	0.23	0.26	128.51	ditto	
		{ Comillah ...	0.19	0.41	103.03	ditto	
		{ Brahmanbarah ...	2.18	Nil	99.91	ditto	
		{ Rungamtee Hill ...	0.80	0.64	132.45	ditto	
		{ Hill Tipperah ...	2.20	Nil	82.55	ditto	
		{ Hill Tipperah ...					
PATNA.	BEHAR.	Patna ... { Patna ...	Nil	ditto	37.12	ditto	
		{ Behar ...	ditto	ditto	43.24	ditto	
		{ Barh ...	ditto	ditto	40.19	ditto	
		{ Dinapore ... { Jail ...	ditto	ditto	21.42	ditto	
		{ Cantonment ...	ditto	ditto	23.18	ditto	
		{ Gya ...	ditto	ditto	43.53	ditto	
		{ Nowadah ...	ditto	ditto	45.71	ditto	Not recorded 18th to 24th February.
		{ Aurungabad ...	ditto	ditto	27.95	ditto	Not recorded 12th Jan. and 4th to 10th February.
		{ Jehanabad ...	ditto	ditto	26.73	ditto	
		{ Arrah ...	ditto	ditto	28.37	ditto	
		{ Basseram ...	ditto	ditto	29.60	ditto	
		{ Bazar ...	ditto	ditto	22.20	ditto	
		{ Bhubooah ...	ditto	ditto	26.69	ditto	Not received 19th to 25th August.
		{ Mozufferpore ...	Not recd.	Not recd.	25.10	6th Oct.	
		{ Hajeeapore ...	ditto	ditto	30.23	ditto	
		{ Seetamurhee ...	ditto	ditto	33.78	ditto	
		{ Durbhanga ...	Nil	Nil	53.34	27th Oct.	
		{ Mudhoobunare ...	ditto	ditto	49.49	ditto	
		{ Tajpore ...	ditto	ditto	32.14	ditto	
		{ Chapra ...	ditto	ditto	26.69	ditto	
		{ Sewan ...	ditto	ditto	31.39	ditto	
		{ Motiharee ...	ditto	ditto	27.31	ditto	
		{ Bettiah ...	ditto	ditto	35.41	ditto	
		{ Segowlie ...	ditto	ditto	37.28	ditto	
		{ Monghyr ...	ditto	ditto	39.43	ditto	
		{ Begousserai ...	ditto	ditto	33.05	ditto	Not received 30th September to 6th October.
		{ Jamoos ...	ditto	ditto	33.77	ditto	
		{ Bhagulpore ...	ditto	ditto	51.05	ditto	
		{ Soopool ...	ditto	ditto	44.21	ditto	
		{ Muddehpooora ...	ditto	ditto	50.53	ditto	
		{ Banka ...	ditto	ditto	45.10	ditto	
		{ Sonbura ...	ditto	ditto	39.40	ditto	
BHAGULPORE.	Purneah.	{ Purneah ...	ditto	ditto	55.83	ditto	
		{ Kiasengunge ...	ditto	ditto	65.86	ditto	
		{ Arrareah ...	ditto	ditto	60.95	ditto	
		{ Nya Doonka ...	ditto	Not recd.	63.13	20th Oct.	
		{ Rajmehal ...	ditto	ditto	55.30	ditto	
Sonthal Pargunnahs.		{ Deogher ...	ditto	ditto	55.24	ditto	
		{ Godda ...	ditto	ditto	43.77	ditto	Not recd. 30th Sept. to 6th October



DIVISION.	DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 14th Oct. to 20th Oct. 1877.	Rain from 21st Oct. to 27th Oct. 1877.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1877.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
ORISSA.			Inches.	Inches.		1877.	
ORISSA.	Cuttack	Cuttack... { Telegraph Office	Nil	0.50	28.00	27th Oct.	
		{ Hospital	ditto	Not recd.	40.73	24th Oct.	
		Jajpore	ditto	ditto	59.05	ditto	
		Kendraparah	ditto	ditto	50.63	ditto	
		Jagatsingpore	0.04	ditto	37.45	ditto	
	Pooree	False Point	0.35	ditto	79.30	ditto	
		Pooree	2.45	ditto	24.63	ditto	
		Khurda	0.67	ditto	42.15	ditto	
	Balasore	Balasore—Collector's Office	0.08	0.65	66.61	27th Oct.	
		Bhadrak	0.02	0.09	55.80	ditto	
		Jellasore	Nil	0.08	67.91	ditto	
		Sorah	ditto	0.05	54.73	ditto	
CHOTA NAGPORE.		Chandbally	ditto	Nil	54.00	ditto	
	Cuttack Tributary	Sambalpur	ditto	Not recd.	65.45	20th Oct.	
	Mohals.						
	CHOTA NAGPORE.						
	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.						
	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh... { Jail	ditto	Nil	44.33	27th Oct.	
		{ Dispensary	ditto	ditto	46.03	ditto	
		Pachamba	ditto	ditto	45.07	ditto	
	Lohardugga	Ranchee	ditto	ditto	57.23	ditto	
		Palamow	ditto	0.05	49.13	ditto	
	Singbhoom	Chyehsan	ditto	0.40	66.61	ditto	
	Manbhoom	Purulia	ditto	Nil	61.37	ditto	
		Govindpore	ditto	Not recd.	47.12	20th Oct.	
ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.							
	Sylhet	Sylhet	0.30	ditto	150.45	ditto	
		Sibsagar	0.40	ditto	89.43	ditto	
		Golaghat	Not recd.	ditto	71.13	18th Oct.	
		Jorhat	Nil	ditto	70.63	20th Oct.	
	Sibsagar	Daopanie	ditto	ditto	80.07	ditto	Not received 16th to 22nd September.
		Hattie Pootie	0.11	ditto	74.66	ditto	Ditto ditto.
		Mazengah	0.12	ditto	69.78	ditto	Ditto ditto.
		Naxira	0.02	ditto	63.15	ditto	Ditto ditto.
		Suntook	0.06	ditto	77.76	ditto	Ditto ditto.
		Charideo	0.07	ditto	73.68	ditto	Ditto ditto.
		Akyab	Nil	1.60	130.31	27th Oct.	
	Rajpootana	Alwar	ditto	Nil	3.05	ditto	
		Jaipur	ditto	ditto	9.43	ditto	
		Sambhar	ditto	ditto	3.15	ditto	

CALCUTTA,  
The 3rd November 1877.

JOHN ELIOT, M.A.,  
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

## Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 28th October to 3rd November 1877.

STATION.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	HYGROMETER.		Humidity sat. = 100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
ALFORD.	Oct. 28th	10	30.078	30.100	80.7	79.8	67	NW by W	28	.....	CK, C	c
	16	16	29.988	29.956	85.5	78.3	68	NW by W	4.0	.....	KPK	c
	29th	10	30.029	30.044	82.0	78.8	70	ENE	8.8	.....	CFK	c
	16	16	29.999	29.991	84.0	77.0	73	NW by W	4.7	.....	P	c
	30th	10	30.035	30.056	85.0	77.2	69	E	6.8	.....	K, PK	c, s
	16	16	29.909	29.980	88.0	74.6	67	E by S	7.3	.....	CS, C	c
	31st	10	30.061	30.085	83.9	72.9	58	NE by E	3.8	.....	CK	c
	16	16	29.924	29.946	85.0	74.8	61	N by W	7.8	.....	C	c
	Nov. 1st	10	30.017	30.039	79.7	78.3	72	NNE	4.6	.....	CK, PK	c, s
	16	16	29.909	29.931	83.0	73.3	67	N	7.3	.....	CK	c
	2nd	10	29.971	29.993	79.1	73.3	70	NNE	3.8	.....	CK, PK	c
	16	16	29.837	29.859	81.9	73.2	65	E by N	3.8	.....	CK, CS	c
SANDON ISLAND.	3rd	10	29.889	29.910	83.0	74.3	64	NE	8.3	.....	CK	c
	16	16	29.768	29.780	79.8	75.1	79	E	8.0	.....	P	c, s, d
	Oct. 28th	10	30.076	30.083	85	79	57	NW	4.4	.....	CK, C	b
	16	16	29.948	29.952	85	76	64	NW	5.1	.....	CK, C	b, m
	29th	10	30.023	30.028	84	77	72	NNW	4.0	.....	PC	b, m
	16	16	29.908	29.909	85	78	73	NNW	5.6	.....	P	b
	30th	10	30.034	30.035	86	79	69	NE	4.8	.....	P	b, m
	16	16	29.924	29.930	84	77	75	E	6.1	.....	P	b, p
	31st	10	30.080	30.086	83	76	71	ENE	6.0	0.10	C	b
	16	16	29.986	29.933	88	76	81	NNE	6.3	.....	PK,	b, v
	Nov. 1st	10	29.907	29.915	85	76	64	NNE	7.1	.....	CF, K	b
	16	16	29.901	29.907	84	74	64	N	11.6	.....	PK	b
CHITTAGONG.	2nd	10	29.965	29.971	79	78	74	NE	5.3	.....	PC	c
	16	16	29.839	29.839	82	76	76	N	5.6	.....	P	c, d
	3rd	10	29.874	29.880	83	78	79	NAW	6.9	.....	PK, PK	b, m
	16	16	29.743	29.762	87	77	69	N	11.1	.....	PC	b, m
	Oct. 28th	10	30.007	30.009	83	77	75	E	5.1	.....	PC	m
	10	10	30.000	30.003	82	77	79	C	1.7	.....	K, PK	c
	29th	10	29.950	30.042	83	77	76	C	2.2	.....	C	b, v
	30th	10	29.987	30.059	84	77	72	NNE	3.3	.....	C	b, v
	Nov. 1st	10	29.907	29.909	81	78	73	ENE	3.6	.....	CS	b, m
	16	16	29.897	29.900	81	76	78	NE	2.7	.....	PC	c
	2nd	10	29.938	29.923	77	75	91	ENE	1.8	0.10	.....	c, d
	3rd	10										
AYR.	Oct. 28th	10	30.085	30.106	85	80	70	NE	1.8	.....	C	c
	10	10	30.010	30.039	94	80	83	E	1.3	.....	CK	c
	29th	10	30.026	30.048	84	80	83	ENE	1.5	.....	CK	c
	30th	10	30.060	30.081	86	80	78	NE	1.5	.....	C	c
	31st	10	30.009	30.081	83	79	87	ENE	2.7	.....	CK, P	c
	Nov. 1st	10	29.983	30.004	81	76	87	SE	1.7	.....	CK, P	c
	2nd	10	29.947	29.949	77	76	85	NE	4.1	3.20	PK	c
	3rd	10										
	Oct. 28th	10	30.015	30.097	88	72	67	W	0.1	.....	C	c
	10	10	29.972	30.054	85	74	58	WNW	0.9	.....	C	c
	29th	10	29.955	30.037	83	75	67	ENE	0.8	.....	C, CK	c
	30th	10	29.979	30.054	84	77	73	NE	1.0	.....	C, K, PO	c
CUTTACK.	31st	10	29.961	30.044	80	74	74	NR	3.1	0.40	PC	c
	Nov. 1st	10	29.978	29.961	82	72	60	NNE	1.2	.....	C, CK	c
	2nd	10	29.935	29.907	83	74	63	W	1.0	.....	C, CK	c
	3rd	10										
	Oct. 28th	10	30.081	.....	83	78	61	WNW	2.6	.....	C	c
	10	10	30.019	.....	86	75	59	NK	2.7	.....	C	c
	29th	10	30.029	.....	86	77	65	ENE	2.3	.....	CK	c
	30th	10	30.089	.....	84	78	75	NE	3.4	.....	CK, PC	c
	31st	10	30.008	.....	83	76	71	ENE	5.1	.....	C, PC	c
	Nov. 1st	10	29.945	.....	83	76	71	NNE	5.0	.....	C, K, PC	c
	2nd	10	29.985	.....	85	73	64	NNE	7.1	.....	.....	b
	3rd	10										
VIRAGAPAT.	Oct. 28th	10	30.050	30.087	85	74	68	SE by S	1.9	.....	.....	m
	10	10	30.006	30.037	85	75	61	E by N	1.7	.....	.....	c
	29th	10	30.002	30.034	83	76	71	ENE	1.5	.....	.....	c
	30th	10	30.052	30.084	79	75	82	N by E	1.9	0.80	.....	c
	31st	10	29.985	30.017	78	74	82	NE	0.8	0.70	.....	c
	Nov. 1st	10	29.912	29.944	83	73	63	ENE	1.1	0.10	.....	c
	2nd	10	29.882	29.914	83	73	60	KSE	2.9	.....	.....	b
	3rd	10										
	Oct. 27th	10	30.034	30.086	85	77	68	NE	4	0.01	.....	cloudy
	16	16	29.914	29.937	84	76	68	NE by N	10	.....	.....	cloudy
	28th	10	30.011	30.034	83	76	79	N by W	10	0.11	.....	cloudy
	16	16	29.906	29.928	85	77	68	NE by E	15	.....	.....	c
MADRAS.	29th	10	30.000	30.023	78	76	81	E by N	4	1.08	.....	c
	16	16	29.853	29.875	80	75	78	N	13	.....	.....	cloudy
	30th	10	29.963	29.976	80	77	87	NNW	8	4.18	.....	cloudy
	16	16	29.841	29.864	82	77	79	NE by N	9	.....	.....	cloudy
	31st	10	29.997	30.020	81	77	83	N by W	8	0.18	.....	cloudy
	16	16	29.852	29.875	82	77	79	ENE	6	0.09	.....	cloudy
	Nov. 1st	10	29.947	29.970	82	77	79	NW by N	6	.....	.....	c
	16	16	29.858	29.875	75	74	95	N	8	1.72	.....	cloudy
	2nd	10	29.937	29.960	82	77	79	N by W	9	3.22	.....	cloudy
	16	16	29.814	29.837	84	78	75	N by E	12	.....	.....	c
	3rd	10										
	Oct. 28th	10	29.970	30.011	81	76	78	NW	1.9	.....	C	c
COLOMBO.	10	10	29.943	29.954	81	76	78	SSW	2.0	2.00	C	c
	29th	10	29.940	29.981	83	77	76	N	2.5	.....	C	c
	30th	10	29.948	29.989	84	77	73	SW	1.3	.....	C	c
	31st	10	29.928	29.969	84	76	79	WSW	2.9	0.10	C	c
	Nov. 1st	10	29.928	29.969	84	76	79	S	3.8	.....	C	c
	2nd	10	29.928	29.969	84	76	79	S	3.8	.....	C	c
	3rd	10	29.908	29.949	84	78	75	S	5.2	.....	C	c

\* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

JOHN ELIOT, M.A.,

Meteorological Reporter to the  
Government of Bengal.



*Mean Pressures and Temperatures of the preceding Table reduced to sea-level, with Anemometric Results and Cloud Observations.*

STATIONS.	Mean barometric pressure reduced to sea-level.	Mean temperature reduced to sea-level.	WIND.										Percentage and Resultant.	Mean velocity daily.	Mean clouds.
			North.	North-east.	East.	South-east.	South.	South-west.	West.	North-west.	Calim.	Variable.			
Seebaugor ...	29.640	85.1	3	14	13	1	8	13	11	6	...	...	0 N 18° W	77.4	8.08
Goalpara ...	29.606	84.4	...	8	18	10	2	4	4	...	24	...	33 S 60° E	75.0	5.41
Darjeeling ...	...	...	1	1	...	1	16	16	23	4	...	...	39 S 57° W	...	4.14
Parpoah ...	29.592	85.4	...	9	23	10	2	4	3	...	...	...	39 S 53° E	...	5.03
Durbhunga ...	29.489	84.8	3	10	66	5	9	4	2	1	...	...	60 S 88° E	100.1	6.66
Patna ...	29.581	86.7	...	1	47	1	...	...	11	2	...	...	58 N 88° E	42.0	8.85
Gya ...	29.587	85.9	...	20	4	16	1	18	2	6	...	...	23 S 77° E	80.5	7.45
Hazareebagh ...	29.696	83.8	8	16	12	4	...	8	13	9	...	...	21 N 7° E	20.7	9.22
Burhanpore ...	29.698	83.5	4	4	13	11	18	3	3	6	...	...	39 N 33° E	116.0	8.45
Chandwan ...	29.591	83.5	4	4	19	...	0	4	0	4	...	...	35 S 60° E	95.8	7.77
Jessore ...	29.594	82.0	1	1	0	19	14	8	4	5	...	...	45 S 6° E	123.0	8.03
Dacca ...	29.605	84.0	2	...	1	36	5	7	1	3	7	...	39 S 30° E	146.0	7.65
Bilchar ...	29.649	83.5	3	0	9	...	1	3	7	2	39	...	0 N 31° E	79.7	7.52
Chittagong ...	29.649	81.6	1	8	6	10	20	10	0	1	8	...	49 S 3° E	163.4	7.66
Demagree ...	...	...	3	1	1	19	3	1	...	3	39	...	21 S 30° E	...	4.94
Alipore ...	29.610	81.5	0	9	13	18	23	23	7	26	...	...	19 S 58° W	147.0	7.60
Saugor Island ...	29.584	84.0	...	7	7	12	27	39	...	6	...	...	47 S 34° W	280.4	7.65
Outtack ...	29.612	84.1	5	2	1	1	0	29	26	3	1	...	73 S 65° W	99.1	8.24
Palas Point ...	29.633	83.3	...	5	...	3	9	35	45	11	11	3	61 S 73° W	...	6.64
Vizagapatam ...	29.668	87.0	3	...	...	7	9	13	37	50	...	...	67 N 77° W	46.5	7.13
Madras ...	29.609	84.7	2	...	...	7	22	27	5	...	...	...	79 S 23° W	219.0	6.40
Akyab ...	29.684	80.8	1	3	3	10	15	18	4	3	...	...	53 S 13° W	108.3	8.55
Port Blair ...	29.643	80.4	3	...	1	1	...	29	19	3	...	...	88 S 60° W	...	8.83
Nancowry ...	29.699	80.3	...	...	...	...	...	69	10	...	...	...	90 S 53° W	331.1	7.61
Roerles ...	29.556	81.6	...	3	...	25	2	2	...	31	7	...	8 S 36° E	84.8	3.10
Allahabad ...	29.557	81.3	1	18	7	4	1	11	9	5	3	...	16 N 18° E	113.6	5.80

## NOTE.

**Barometric Pressure.**—The pressures in column 2 of the above table for all stations below 500 feet are reduced from those given in column 3 of the table on the previous page, by adding the weight of a column of air of the temperatures given in column 17. For stations above 500 feet elevation the reduction is made by Captain Allan Cunningham's table,—“Prof. papers on Indian Engineering, No. CXIII.” The temperatures at the sea-level are taken from column 3 of the above table.

**Temperature.**—The temperatures in column 3 are reduced from those in column 17 on the preceding page, by adding 1° Fahrenheit for every 450 feet.

**Wind Resultant.**—The resultant wind direction and its comparative predominance are calculated from the whole number of wind observations recorded during the month. The relative predominance in the direction of the resultant is given as a percentage of the whole number of observations. The direction is computed in the usual way by Lambert's formula.

**Cloud.**—This column gives the average proportion of clouded sky, a cloudless sky being indicated by 0, and one completely overcast by 10.

The above, being all comparable, afford the data for constructing a meteorological chart for the month which will show the isobaric and isothermal lines and the resultant wind directions, which last may be represented by arrows of varying length, proportioned to the prevalence of the wind. To these may be added the rainfall from the previous tables.

JOHN ELIOT, M.A.,

Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,  
The 3rd November 1877.

**Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from  
28th October to 3rd November 1877.**

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Mean pressure; barometer at 33° F.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				WIND.		Rain.	WEATHER.
				Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1877.		☉	Inches.	☉	☉	☉	☉	☉	Inch.	☉	%.			Inch.	
Oct.	28th	142.2	30.003	77.6	87.4	16.4	71.0	72.9	0.750	70.6	80	Till 4 P.M. N W by W through N W, till mid. night N by E through N.	71	Nil	Cloudy till 4 P.M., o & w. Night clear.
"	29th	139.0	29.964	77.9	86.8	12.4	73.4	75.4	.848	74.9	89	Till 1 P.M. veered to E by N through N E, till midnight N W through N N and N.	71	"	Chiefly cloudy till 4½ P.M., o, g, & w. Evening and night clear.
"	30th	141.6	.078	79.1	87.8	14.7	73.1	74.9	.818	73.0	82	Till noon E through N and N E, till mid. night E by S.	87	"	Chiefly clear & w.
"	31st	141.2	.998	78.0	86.8	14.8	72.0	72.6	.736	69.6	76	Chiefly E by S and N.	102	"	Chiefly cloudy & w.
Nov.	1st	117.0	.954	77.2	84.9	12.7	72.2	72.0	.719	69.4	77	Chiefly N and N by E.	126	"	Cloudy, o, g, & w
"	2nd	124.1	.896	75.7	83.3	12.4	70.9	71.6	.722	69.6	82	N by E and E by N.	61	"	Cloudy till 5 P.M., o & w. Night clear.
"	3rd	138.0	.818	77.0	80.7	14.7	72.0	72.8	.796	72.2	80	Till noon N N E through N E, till 4½ P.M. veered to E S E through N E and E, till mid. night E N E through E.	99	0.10	Cloudy till 4½ P.M., rain at 4 P.M., d, o, g, & w. Evening and night clear.

The mean pressure of the seven days	...	...	...	Inch.
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 20 years	...	...	...	29.943
				29.905
				☉
The mean temperature of the seven days	...	...	...	77.5
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 20 years	...	...	...	77.4
The extreme variation of temperature during the seven days	...	...	...	16.9
The maximum temperature during the seven days	...	...	...	87.8
				%
The mean relative humidity during the seven days	...	...	...	82
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years	...	...	...	74
				Inch.
The total fall of rain from 28th October to 3rd November	...	...	...	0.10
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years	...	...	...	0.48
The total fall from 1st January to 3rd November	...	...	...	61.11
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years	...	...	...	64.99

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h. and 22h.; the maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified, and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard (Newman's No. 86) formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The direction and movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o overcast, g gloomy, d drizzling, w dew.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,  
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,

The 5th November 1877.

Abstract of the results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory in the month of October 1877.

	Inches.	Date.	Hour.
The mean pressure of the month ... ..	29.921		
The average pressure of 24 years ... ..	29.832		
The highest pressure during the month ... ..	30.079	28th	10h.
The lowest pressure during the month ... ..	29.759	1st	16h.
The range of pressure during the month ... ..	0.320		

	°		
The mean temperature of the month ... ..	79.1		
The average temperature of 24 years ... ..	81.5		
The highest temperature during the month ... ..	90.5	21st	16h.
The lowest temperature during the month ... ..	68.6	25th	6h.
The range of temperature during the month ... ..	21.9		
The mean daily range of temperature during the month ... ..	18.5		
The greatest range of temperature in one day during the month ... ..	16.9	25th	

	%		
The mean humidity during the month ... ..	82		
The mean vapour tension during the month ... ..	0.821		
The average humidity of 24 years ... ..	79		
The average vapour tension of 10 years ... ..	0.851		
The mean cloud proportion of the month ... ..	3.90		

	Inches.		
The total rainfall of the month ... ..	1.62		
The average fall of 49 years ... ..	5.53		
The greatest fall in 24 hours ... ..	0.83	13th	
	Days.		
The number of rainy days in the month ... ..	4		
The average number of rainy days of 24 years ... ..	10		

	°		
The mean maximum equilibrium temperature of solar radiation of the month ... ..	144.2		
The mean difference of sun and air temperatures ... ..	56.4		
The greatest sun temperature ... ..	159.2	9th	
The greatest excess of sun over air temperature ... ..	70.4	9th	
The mean temperature of nocturnal radiation thermometer on woollen cloth ... ..	68.0		
The mean depression of nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum of air ... ..	6.2		
The greatest depression of nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum of air ... ..	12.9	4th	

	Miles.		
The mean movement of the wind per day ... ..	74.5		
The greatest movement of the wind in one day ... ..	132.0	1st	
The greatest movement of the wind in one hour ... ..	15.0	2nd	10h.
The number of observations under each of the 8 points— N24, NE13, E7, SE6, S20, SW13, W22, NW19.			

HENRY F. BLANFORD,

Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA, the 7th October 1877.



## Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

## NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 27th October 1877 on 27½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total Receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ S. d.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	£ S. d.	£ S. d.
Total traffic for the week	1,000	933 0 0	98 6 0	6,844 0	587 0 0	58 16 0	157 0 0
Or per mile of railway	70	35 0 0	3 13 0	251 0	21 5 0	2 3 0	5 15 0
For previous 16 weeks of half-year	34,480	10,193 0 0	1,010 0 0	1,11,775 0	8,901 0 0	890 2 0	2,405 5 0
Total for 17 weeks	35,480	17,170 0 0	1,717 12 0	1,18,619 0	9,388 0 0	938 18 0	2,563 5 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,833½	921 14 11	95 8 11	8,257 ½	612 2 0	61 4 3	155 7 7
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	67	35 15 4	3 7 8	303 1	22 7 5	2 4 11	5 13 7
Total to corresponding date of previous year	31,314½	14,974 6 3	1,497 5 7	63,645 0	5,993 2 0	599 4 4	2,090 14 11

## TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate return of Traffic for week ended 6th October 1877 on 76 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	7,680	2,947 9 0	294 15 3	25,266 0	2,073 15 0	207 7 11	503 3 3
Or per mile of railway	101	38 12 0	3 17 7	335 0	26 13 9	3 10 4	7 2 11
For previous 16 weeks of half-year	21,248½	57,107 9 0	5,710 15 0	2,42,535 0	21,757 14 8	2,175 10 10	5,800 10 10
Total for 16 weeks	28,928½	60,055 8 0	6,005 10 3	2,68,007 0	24,481 12 0	2,443 2 9	6,448 14 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year, opened 45 miles	2,115½	838 0 0	83 16 0	11,903 20	805 9 0	80 7 3	178 3 3
Per mile of railway	47	19 11 9	1 19 0	260 0	19 13 6	1 10 9	3 19 3
Total to corresponding date of previous year	31,828½	13,688 12 5	1,368 7 4	5,30,082 20	28,330 3 0	2,833 0 0	8,701 7 10

## TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate return of Traffic for week ended 13th October 1877 on 76 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	7,096	3,539 8 0	353 17 0	21,760 20	2,201 0 9	220 2 0	573 19 0
Or per mile of railway	93½	46 9 0	4 15 1½	286 20	28 15 3	3 17 11	7 11 0½
For previous 16 weeks of half-year	28,008½	40,055 10 0	4,005 10 3	2,68,007 0	24,431 13 6	2,443 2 9	6,448 14 0
Total for 16 weeks	35,104½	43,593 10 0	4,359 7 3	2,89,767 20	26,632 18 5	2,663 0 0	7,022 13 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year, opened 45 miles	2,315½	881 0 0	88 2 9	6,745 0	2,404 10 0	240 9 3	603 5 6
Per mile of railway	51½	19 3 5	1 18 5	310 20	55 7 0	5 10 10	3 12 7
Total to corresponding date of previous year	34,174½	14,545 2 0	1,454 10 1	3,30,825 20	28,935 9 0	2,893 11 2	8,038 1 5

## TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 20th October 1877 on 76 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	5,181	2,491 0 0	249 2 0	19,013 0	2,050 12 0	205 10 0	455 1 0
Or per mile of railway	68	32 12 0	3 5 7	250 0	27 1 5	2 14 3	5 19 9
For previous 16 weeks of half-year	100,000½	45,008 10 0	4,500 7 3	8,00,855 20	20,632 19 6	2,063 0 0	7,022 13 0
Total for 16 weeks	111,181½	47,499 10 0	4,749 9 3	8,00,760 20	22,682 9 6	2,268 5 3	7,477 14 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year, opened 45 miles	2,005½	901 15 9	90 4 0	15,761 20	1,380 2 9	138 1 1	320 3 0
Corresponding week of previous year, per mile of railway	46½	20 0 0	2 0 0	350 0	30 2 9	3 0 0	7 0 5
Total to corresponding date of previous year	30,206½	15,447 2 0	1,544 14 1	3,45,497 0	24,125 2 2	2,412 12 2	6,704 4 4

## TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 27th October 1877 on 76 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	7,345½	3,475 3 0	347 15 0	32,360 20	2,582 0 0	258 10 0	710 3 0
Or per mile of railway	96½	45 12 0	4 11 5	420 0	34 0 0	4 13 0	9 0 7
For previous 16 weeks of half-year	111,107½	40,054 10 0	4,005 9 3	8,00,700 20	22,692 9 0	2,269 5 3	7,477 14 0
Total for 17 weeks	118,452½	43,569 3 0	4,356 3 3	8,33,060 0	25,274 9 0	2,527 10 3	8,157 17 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year, opened 45 miles	2,894½	977 0 0	97 15 1	16,904 20	1,612 11 3	161 7 5	369 8 7
Corresponding week of previous year, per mile of railway	58	19 8 0	1 19 0	375 0	34 14 0	3 9 9	8 0 9
Total to corresponding date of previous year	30,201½	15,354 11 0	1,535 9 2	3,32,491 20	22,909 13 6	2,290 19 0	6,615 9 11



# SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1877.

## OFFICIAL PAPERS.

*Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum & delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

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## RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE SALT DEPARTMENT DURING THE YEAR 1876-77.

### REVENUE DEPARTMENT—MIS. REVENUE.

*Calcutta, the 13th November 1877.*

"READ—

The Report of the Board of Revenue on the Administration of the Salt Department during the year 1876-77.

THERE is an increase of Rs. 3,48,731, or 1·3 per cent., in the receipts from salt during the year under review. As compared with the four previous years, the results of 1876-77 may be shown as follow :—

	Rs.
1872-73	2,61,19,562
1873-74	2,59,92,661
1874-75	2,64,87,143
1875-76	2,53,41,925
1876-77	2,56,90,656

This increase is almost entirely due to the enhanced receipts from duty on imported salt cleared for consumption. There has been a slight decline in the revenue from excise salt and in the receipts from rowannah fees and miscellaneous receipts; but this was more than counterbalanced by an increase of Rs. 47,686 under the head of golah rents.

2. The salt supplies for the past five years have been as follow :—

	1873-75.	1875-76.	1876-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Quantity imported and manufactured ...	78,81,304	78,41,890	82,88,081	1,00,24,736	82,60,990
Ditto cleared for consumption ...	70,81,280	70,44,247	81,09,380	79,14,615	81,07,028
Ditto in stock at close of year ...	23,22,706	20,80,618	20,87,517	47,89,880	48,50,816

There was a considerable decline during the past year in importations, which fell from 1,00,24,736 maunds to 82,60,990 maunds, or about the same quantity that was imported in 1874-75. The importation of 1875-76 was entirely abnormal, the actual clearances for consumption for that year having been below the clearances of the two years preceding it. The Calcutta imports were 77,06,649 maunds, against 95,36,664 maunds, and the Chittagong imports 1,51,488 maunds, against 1,63,646 maunds.

In the case of Chittagong, it is observed that importation was checked by the general stoppage of trade consequent on the cyclone and storm-wave of the 31st October 1876, and also by the fact that the stock of salt in hand at the beginning of the year amounted to 1,95,527 maunds, or 45,211 maunds more than the average stock of previous years.

The large decrease in Calcutta appears to be due to the large quantity of salt left in stock at the close of the preceding year in consequence of the excessive importations of 1875-76.

3. As in the preceding year, the entire supply of Chittagong was derived from Great Britain, which also furnished 60,65,533 maunds of the Calcutta imports. A considerable increase is observed in the imports into Calcutta from Egypt, and a less conspicuous rise in the imports from Bombay. On the other hand, the imports from Great Britain fell, for reasons already explained, from 74,91,833 to 60,65,533 maunds, and the Madras imports from 5,09,946 maunds to 1,91,714 maunds, while a smaller decrease occurred in the imports from France, the Arabian and Persian Gulfs, and Italy.

4. The clearances of salt for consumption during the past year were as follow :—

	Quantity. Mds.	Duty. Rs.
Sales of imported salt from shipboard ...	57,94,742	1,84,11,563
Ditto ditto from bond ...	19,68,062	60,95,245
Sales of excise salt ....	3,44,218	9,43,292
Total ...	81,07,022	2,54,50,100

The clearances are the real test of the condition of the salt trade, not the importations, and these somewhat exceeded those of 1875-76; but no less than 42,50,816 maunds were in stock at the close of the year—an amount more than sufficient to supply the whole of Bengal for six months.

5. The actual consumption in Orissa was 4,06,274 maunds, against 3,97,398 maunds in 1875-76. The sales of Orissa-made salt, however, fell from 3,40,987 maunds to 3,22,968 maunds, so that there remained a balance of 83,306 maunds to be supplied by imported salt from Ganjam. The report of the Board of Revenue does not state the total amount of salt imported from Ganjam into Orissa, but it is probable that it can hardly have been less than a lakh of maunds, as there is a considerable demand for cheap salt in the Tributary Estates.

6. The salt manufactured under the excise rules in the 24 Pargunnahs and the Orissa districts rose in the past year from 3,22,883 maunds to 4,07,974 maunds. In Pooree the increase reached the very large amount of 1,65,017 maunds, against which is to be set a decrease of 16,476 maunds in Cuttack and

of 65,808 maunds in Balasore. In the case of Cuttack the diminished manufacture is attributed to the competition of cheaper salt from Pooree and Ganjam, while in Balasore the season was unfavourable, and large stocks of salt remained unsold in the district.

7. The increase in the amount of salt manufactured in Pooree appears to be due to quite exceptional causes. During 1875-76 the weather was very unfavourable to the manufacture, and the molunghees were unable to work out the advances they had received from their employers. These advances, therefore, were carried on into 1876-77; and, as the season was a good one, a large quantity of salt was made. The fact, however, that the amount sold declined from 1,68,068 maunds to 1,33,303 maunds places it beyond a doubt that the increased manufacture does not indicate a genuine revival of the Pooree salt trade, but merely proves that neither manufacturers nor molunghees are able to withdraw from the business without incurring a loss which they are at present unwilling to accept. With regard to the molunghees who derive their entire subsistence from salt working, it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor to be established that the salt trade of Pooree stands in an entirely different position to that of Cuttack. In the latter district the decay of the salt industry is accompanied by the cultivation of cereal crops on land formerly reserved for salt working, and the diffusion of larger and more certain profits among the agricultural population. But in the tracts bordering on the Chilka Lake the soil is unfit for cultivation, and the cessation of the salt manufacture deprives the people of their only means of subsistence.

8. It is to be regretted that the duties on salt manufactured in Ganjam are not raised sufficiently to enable the molunghee of Pooree to compete on even terms with the Ganjam manufacturer. The condition of the people in both districts which border on one another is identical, and the Lieutenant-Governor is altogether unable to believe that the Madras consumers are not in a position to pay as much for their salt as the people of Orissa. In the meantime, the discount of 5 per cent. allowed in Ganjam to all purchasers of not less than 1,200 maunds has been ordered to be discontinued, and the Orissa manufacturers have been relieved of the cost of the preventive establishment for guarding the aurungs during the season of manufacture. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes that these measures will be found sufficient to afford some relief to the Pooree trade, and that both manufacturers and molunghees will be able in time to adjust their business to the new conditions under which it must be carried on.

9. The sales for consumption in the ten districts which lie within the salt law limits amounted to 13,73,796 maunds, being a net decrease of 19,822 maunds as compared with the sales of the previous year. The bulk of this decrease occurred in the districts of Backergunge, Noakholly, and Chittagong, and is attributed to the loss of life caused by the cyclone and storm-wave of the 31st October, and by the subsequent outbreak of cholera. This explanation is not entirely satisfactory as regards Noakholly, in which district a decline in the sales occurred in every quarter of the year. It should be observed, however, that the amount sold for consumption in the saliferous districts, although less than that of the previous year, exceeded the consumption of 1874-75 by more than 10,000 maunds, and represented an average consumption of more than 10lb per head by the population within the salt law limits as returned in the census of 1872. In Chittagong there is said to have been some illicit manufacture shortly after the storm-wave, when the soil was strongly impregnated with salt, but this seems to have been only on a small scale for domestic consumption, and can have had no material effect upon the revenue. In Noakholly the operation of the salt rules was suspended for a month, with the object of giving relief to the distressed people by enabling them to supply themselves with salt.

10. The number of prosecutions instituted under the salt laws was 1,591, besides 8 cases which remained pending from the previous year. This is an increase of 40.2 per cent. over the number of cases brought to trial in 1875-76, but as convictions were obtained in 96.5 per cent. of the cases, it is clear that prosecutions were not instituted on insufficient grounds. A sum of Rs. 9,223 was realized in fines and forfeitures, and Rs. 4,624 were distributed as rewards to informers and apprehenders. As usual, cases of illicit manufacture are most numerous in the 24-Pergunnahs and in Midnapore. In the former district the

number of cases instituted rose by no less than 435, or 176·8 per cent., by reason of the greater attention paid to the salt law by the police, and the consequent discovery of a large number of cases of illicit manufacture. The cases, however, seem to have been mostly of a trivial nature. Midnapore had 348 cases, being 28·6 per cent. less than in the previous year. This decrease is attributed by the Collector to the more prosperous condition of the salt-producing tracts, which reduced the temptation to manufacture illicit salt. At the same time, where the soil is strongly impregnated with salt, it is to be expected that the lower classes will continue to manufacture for their own consumption. In Noakholly the number of cases rose from 43 to 210, but the majority were cases of neglect to give up rowannahs, and the increase was due for the most part to the extension of the jurisdiction of the Fenny sub-division by the inclusion of the thana of Mirkaserai. It is stated that the figures for this district are liable to correction, and a fresh statement which has been called for from the Collector will be awaited. There was a decrease in the number of salt cases in all the districts of Orissa where illicit manufacture is comparatively uncommon, in consequence of the extensive production of salt under license.

11. The return of salt conveyed by the several routes into the interior of the country shows a net decrease of 5,10,200 maunds in the amounts despatched by water, and an increase of 5,02,700 in the consignments by rail. The despatches by the East Indian Railway increased by 1,47,756 maunds, and those by the Eastern Bengal Railway by no less than 3,54,944 maunds.

12. The restrictions on the rowannah system which have been sanctioned by the Government of India did not come into effect until the 1st April 1877, and the working of the changes thereby introduced will be noticed in the report for the current year.

13. The Lieutenant-Governor will await the further report promised by the Board of Revenue on the question of the bonding accommodation for salt in Government golahs.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. J. REYNOLDS,

*Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

### RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT OF THE DACCA DIVISION FOR 1876-77.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT—MISCELLANEOUS—No. 3186.

*Calcutta, the 13th November 1877.*

READ—

Paragraph 28 of the Resolution No. 2751, dated 21st September 1877, on the General Report of the Dacca Division for the year 1876-77, relative to the conduct of a few of the zemindars in the district of Backergunge who rendered assistance to their tenantry after the cyclone which visited that place in October 1876.

Read also—

Endorsement No. 782, dated 1st November 1877, from the Commissioner of the Dacca Division, forwarding copy of a letter from the Collector of Backergunge, No. 1558 of the 9th October 1877, in which mention is made of several other zemindars and talukdars who also assisted their tenantry after the cyclone.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to learn that efforts to assist the ryots in the wave-stricken tracts in the district of Backergunge were not confined to those zemindars alone whose names were mentioned in the Commissioner's Annual Report, and in this Government Resolution thereon, dated the 21st September 1877, but that several other proprietors and tenure-holders also showed an interest in the welfare of their tenantry, and rendered material assistance to them in a time of distress.

ORDER.—Ordered that the above Resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, in continuation of this Government Resolution No. 2751, dated 21st September 1877.

Ordered also that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Commissioner of the Dacca Division, with reference to his endorsement No. 782, dated 1st November 1877.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. J. REYNOLDS,

*Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

## PREPARATION OF FLAX FROM COUNTRY LINSEED STALK.

No. 78, dated Simla, the 22nd October 1877.

From—C. J. LYALL, Esq., Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Financial Department.

I AM directed to forward copy of a letter from the Managing Agents of the Rustonjee Twine and Canvas Factory Company, "Limited," of Calcutta, dated the 24th ultimo, with enclosure, on the subject of the preparation of flax from country linseed stalk, and to request that, with the permission of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, the necessary instructions may be issued with a view to the facts therein contained being made known in the linseed-producing districts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal.

Dated Calcutta, the 24th September 1877.

From—R. MACALISTER AND Co., Managing Agents, Rustonjee Twine and Canvas Factory Company, "Limited,"

To—The Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce.

WE have been favoured by Messrs. G. Henderson and Co. of this city with a perusal of your letter No. 44 of 25th August to them, and the documents accompanying the said letter.

We venture to inform you that during the past two years we have been engaged in experiments of some magnitude in the preparation of flax from country linseed stalk, and, having imported the necessary machinery, have succeeded in producing from the common stalk of the country grown for seed only, and from which the seed had been removed, a fibre which has been valued in England at £28 to £30 per ton. We regret to say that our experiments have been interrupted through the destruction of all our linseed stalk by fire, and we are thus compelled to wait another season before we can finally prove that with the proper knowledge, care, and attention, it is possible to produce from the common linseed stalk (of which hundreds of thousands of tons are annually wasted in this country) a fibre, valuable to the manufacturer, at a price much below its market value, and which, therefore, will leave a good profit to all concerned in the cultivation and preparation thereof. This, we have little hesitation in saying, we shall conclusively do next year, the chief difficulty having hitherto been to induce the ryot to remove the seed without damaging the stalk, and to bring the stalk without loss of time to the retting pits; but this once accomplished (and our experience shows that from eight to twelve annas per maund of stalk offers sufficient inducement), the success of the remainder of the process depends almost entirely upon the superintendence which the work receives, and this, we may observe, requires to be of the best and closest description.

We have also made one or two smaller experiments in growing the stalk for the fibre alone, and thus obtained a much better quality of fibre; but our efforts have been chiefly directed to the utilisation of the enormous quantity of stalk now wasted annually in this country; and if the Government can in any way assist us in the matter, we should be glad if it would do so. Dinapore was chosen as the seat of our experiments.

We venture to enclose a small pamphlet which we have had printed for gratuitous circulation, and will feel much obliged if you will furnish us with three copies of the documents forwarded to Messrs. G. Henderson and Co., and also with Mr. D'Oyly's further report when it appears.

## FLAX CULTURE IN INDIA.

FLAX.—"Lin," or "Linum Usitatissimum," is grown in almost all parts of the world; in some places for its fibre only, in others for its seed only (as in India), and in others for both its seed and fibre.

LANDS.—The best lands for the purpose are those which are subject to an annual inundation, or those with a friable soil, such as those on which linseed is usually grown in Shahabad and the surrounding country; the richer the ground, the greater the yield and the better the quality of fibre.

PREPARING LANDS.—Early in October in Bengal the land should be ploughed and cross-ploughed three or four times until it is perfectly soft and pliable; the weeds should then be cleared off, dried, and burned on the lands; then the usual levelling and harrowing should be done, and the land is ready for the seed.

To produce flax in the greatest perfection of quantity and quality of fibre, the land should be rich; therefore, the best plan is to plant only such lands as from their annual inundation are enriched by secretions, or, if they be uplands, such as can be manured or otherwise enriched. A good plan is adopted in America to utilise a fertilizer which otherwise would be lost: an enclosure is made by a light rail and post fence of about one acre of land, into which at night all the live stock of the farm are driven; a small quantity of straw, hay, corn-stalks, weeds, and other gleanings of the farm is daily deposited therein,



affording the cattle a source of inducement to come in at evening of themselves. After a short time the habit becomes strong with them, and, aided by the small inducement of a mouthful of change of food, brings them up to the yard as regularly as sundown comes.

When the enclosure has been abundantly enriched, three sides of the fence are removed to enclose a like quantity of land adjoining; the fourth side left completes the square. The old plot is then attended to; all straw and other vegetable matter thereon not sufficiently rotten to be ploughed in is removed to a pit formed purposely to receive all sorts of vegetable matter, to form a compost for the next year's use; the land is then ploughed and made ready for planting when the season comes.

Indigo-seed is a good fertilizer for flax; so is the water from the steepings and washings of indigo, and from flax retting or steeping, when it can be distributed over the land, as is generally the case where pumps are used, and when retting is done in indigo vats.

SEED.—The linseed should be of good quality, clear from other seeds: it is well to change seed often. Seeds obtained from the North-West and Western India for sowings in Bengal will be almost as successful as those obtained from Russia. Seeds which are obtained from foreign India should be sown for seed only the first year to obtain seed for the next year, and a small quantity should be planted yearly to keep up the change. When planted for seed only, the quantity of seed to the beegha should be about half that planted to produce fibre only—or, say, 10 to 12 seers to the beegha.

QUANTITY OF SEED.—In the North-West and Bengal from 20 to 22 seers to the beegha is, we think, about the proper quantity, if planted to produce fibre only. When planted thinly, as is commonly done for seed purposes, the straw becomes scrubby and short; long fibre is much the more valuable.

TIME FOR PLANTING.—As early as possible after the rains cease the seed should be put into the ground.

WEEDING.—When the seedlings are from two to four inches high weeding should be done, after which, if the lands are reasonably clean, no further trouble need be taken till the stalks are ready to pluck.

GATHERING.—Just before the seeds are ripe—in fact the moment the stalks commence to colour, and before they can turn brown, and the bolls or seed receptacles harden—the flax should be pulled out of the ground (not cut), tied up into small bundles not exceeding 5 inches in diameter, and immediately (in fact the same day when possible) conveyed to and deposited in the retting pits for fermentation. It is important that no time should be lost between the gathering and the retting.

RETTING.—This should be done much in the way that jute is steeped, viz. by casting the bundles into water (clean water is preferable) and covering them with logs of wood, or other substances of weight sufficient to depress them beneath the surface. The time sufficient to properly soften the woody substances of the straw depends much upon the temperature of the water. In Europe, in the summer season, the usual time occupied by the retting process is eight days; but we believe five days to be sufficient in this country as a general rule, and even four days when the water is quite warm. To test when the flax has been sufficiently retted, it is sufficient to take a few stalks from the retting pit and dry them by exposure to the air, then rub them between the fingers; and if the wood separates easily from the fibre, the retting is completed; if not, a longer time is required. After the flax is taken from the retting pit, it should be spread lightly over a grass-field, and there remain only long enough to get dried. With a clear atmosphere and sun, 24 hours will, we think, be sufficient, but judgment should be used. When the straw is dried sufficiently to allow of the flax being packed up in large stacks, to remain for months without taking injury from dampness, then it is properly dried, but care should be taken not to give the flax too much sun, as thereby the fibre is injured.

STACKING.—After the flax is perfectly dried as above, it should be put into large stacks, much as cultivators stack their paddy-straw, raised from the ground to allow a free circulation of air, with bamboos or other poles and straw as a grounding. In this condition, if properly dry when stacked, the whole, or what may remain unworked at the beginning of the rains, may be allowed to remain to the next cold season, when it can all the better be worked into fibre.

BREAKING may be done by hand or by machinery. Indigo-planters and other large producers could work by machinery at a trifling cost.

	Rs.
A 4-H. P. vertical boiler with engine would cost in Calcutta about	1,200
A patent breaker to break out 2½ tons of straw per day of 10 hours will cost about	700

The engine above described would drive two or three of the breaker machines if necessary.

SCUTCHING.—Scutching may be commenced as soon as the first lot from the vats or pits have been dry long enough to admit of decomposition of the woody substance of the stalk, which will take place in about 15 days after removal from the water: but generally all hands are required to carry on the other processes; and as the retted stalk, if kept in stacks, or out of the influence of the sun's rays and the dry hot winds, takes no injury, it is as well to delay the scutching until later on.

The common linseed stalk of this country, which is usually thrown aside as useless by cultivators after they have extracted the seeds, although short in fibre in consequence of thin planting and poor soil, can be made available for a fairly good class of fibre if the stalk can be got out of the producer's hands before the exposure to the sun and hot winds has spoiled it. In the Mississippi and Missouri valleys in America, large quantities of linseed (flax seed) are annually planted with a view to utilise both seed and fibre, and both are utilised to the fullest extent with much profit to the planter. The quantity of seed put into the ground is about treble that in Bengal: consequently they not only get a good fibre, but obtain a better yield in seed. Machines patented by F. A. Smith, Esq., of the Missouri Flax Works, High Point, Moniteum Co., Missouri, U. S. A., are used for threshing out the seed. Where labour is high, as in America, these machines are indispensable; here, with the cheap labour of the country, the usual method of threshing rice, *not the bullock tramp, because that spoils the fibre*, but the usual threshing by hand over a log of wood, or a stone, is the best method. The fibre produced from native-grown linseed, although much inferior in quality to that grown especially with reference to fibre, is, nevertheless, a fair substitute for Russian tow for all sorts of coarse goods, and if carefully worked out will fetch in the London market from £25 to £35 per ton according to quality.

Good Russian Riga flax is worth in the Calcutta market now about Rs. 550 per ton, or Rs. 20 per Bengal maund. Indian flax can be produced nearly, if not quite, as good as Russian, and much cheaper; so that if, as I believe, numerous indigo-planters are prepared to try a few acres specially grown on prepared lands, and worked out with a view to better quality, as also to utilise their ryots' productions for the coarser quality, we are likely to get a long way on the road to success without much delay, and eventually to enrich the agricultural resources of the country to an important extent. Indigo-planters especially would benefit by adopting flax raising as an auxiliary to indigo, as there need be no great outlay; they have engines, vats, buildings; they have generally at their command the raw material, and can grow it for fine qualities; and what is of more advantage than all, the manufacture of this fibre serves at a season when they have little else to do.

I have written the above rough remarks with a view to convey to others who are desirous to benefit by it such knowledge as I have gained from considerable experience, both in America and India. I have found in experiments carried on at Dinapore during the past season that Indian linseed straw grown by the native cultivators is rich in fibre, but, owing to the mode of growing that fibre, is harsh, and that when planted thickly and grown for fibre only, the fibre is almost equal to Russian. Cultivators who wish to make the most out of their labour would do well to plant double the usual quantity of seed to the acre, gather the stalk when the seed in the bolls is ripe or the bolls have turned brown, thresh out the seed after two days' sun, and immediately immerse the stalks in water and follow the process above stated. Thus, they will utilize the seed and get a fibre useful to the mills, both here and in England, for making canvas for ships' sails, tarpaulins, &c., &c., for which there is a large demand. The Rustonjee Twine and Canvas Factory at Ghossery, near Calcutta, have this season manufactured from imported flax more than 300,000 yards of sail and paulin cloth, for which purpose this fibre would serve admirably.

Producers will now find a market for their productions here in India.

CALCUTTA,

4, BANKSHALL STREET,

The 26th July 1877.

R. MACALLISTER.

A. MACKENZIE,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The following Statement shows the shipments of Rice and Paddy from Calcutta by Sea, as compiled from the Custom House Returns, during the month of October 1877.

## PLACES OF DESTINATION.

DATE OF CLEARANCE OF VESSELS FROM THE PORT.		TO COAST PORTS.*										To Foreign Ports.†		Grand Total.	
		Madras.		Madras Coast.		Bombay.		Pondicherry.		Total.					
		Rice.	Paddy.	Rice.	Paddy.	Rice.	Paddy.	Rice.	Paddy.	Rice.	Paddy.				
		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.	
		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.	
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ABSTRACT OF REPORTS ON DISTRICT STOCKS OF RICE, &c., AND MOVEMENTS OF PRICE IN BENGAL, RECEIVED UP TO THE 13TH NOVEMBER 1877.

*N. B.*—No reliance can be placed on the accuracy of figured estimates of stocks in the interior; at best a rough approximation is all that can be expected.

*Burdwan, 10th November 1877.*—Exportation continues dull; stocks have not much altered.

*Bankoora, 10th November 1877.*—No exportation was reported during the week.

*Beerbhoom, 10th November 1877.*—The price of common rice now varies from 18 to 20½ seers per rupee, and is still falling. Stocks are low, and exports are falling off.

*Hooghly, 10th November 1877.*—The imports and exports during the week were almost on a par. The stock of rice at Chandernagore and other places on the Hooghly is estimated at one lakh maunds. Coarse rice sells at 13 seers per rupee.

*Howrah, 12th November 1877.*—The price of common rice has again fallen slightly at head-quarters. In the interior it ranges from Rs. 3 to Rs. 2-9-6. The best rice has not cheapened lately in the same proportion as the common kind.

*24-Pergunnahs, 10th November 1877.*—17,200 maunds of paddy and about the same quantity of rice were exported to Calcutta during the week. Prices are still high.

*Nuddea, 10th November 1877.*—In Kooshtea the imports of food-grains were 4,271 maunds and the exports by rail to Calcutta 539 maunds. From Meherpore 400 maunds of rice were imported into Karimpore, while 1,000 maunds of wheat and gram and 2,000 maunds of rice were exported from Gangui thana to Hunskhally; part of this probably went to Calcutta. 5,000 maunds of gram and wheat were sent to Calcutta from Teyhatta thana. Upwards of 2,000 maunds of rice and 300 maunds of pulses and cereals were imported into the Sudder sub-division, and 200 maunds of rice and 100 maunds of pulses and cereals were exported. The trade in food-grain seems generally to have slackened, and prices show a further tendency to fall in one place. Coarse rice is procurable at Rs. 1-15 per maund.

*Jessore, 10th November 1877.*—The stocks of food-grains in the district are sufficient, and exportation has almost entirely ceased.

*Moorshedabad, 10th November 1877.*—The river returns show:—Imports—rice 12,980 maunds, paddy 1,000 maunds, and *poorbee dhan* 2,400 maunds. Exports—rice 12,100 maunds, paddy 1,000 maunds, and wheat 80 maunds. The prices are:—Common rice at Berhampore is 14 to 17 seers, at Lalibagh 10 seers, and at Jungypore 16 or 17 seers; coarse rice is at Berhampore 18 to 20 seers, at Lalibagh 20 seers, and at Jungypore 16 to 21 seers per rupee.

*Rajshahye, 10th November 1877.*—4,539½ maunds of rice and 817 maunds of pulse were exported. The stock of rice available for export is a little under four lakhs maunds. The price of common rice has fallen from 19½ and 20½ seers to 22½ seers per rupee, and best rice from 10½ and 13½ to 13½ and 15 seers per rupee.

*Rungpore, 9th November 1877.*—Rice has become considerably cheaper, and its exportation appears to have decreased.

*Bojra, 10th November 1877.*—About 1,600 maunds of rice were exported to Calcutta and a small quantity to Pubna and Rajshahye; 150 maunds were imported from Dinagepore. Rice is on the whole cheaper throughout the district, the prices varying from 15 to 26½ seers per rupee.

*Pubna, 10th November 1877.*—In Pubna town, coarse rice is sold at Rs. 1-13, *poorbee* at Rs. 2, paddy at Rs. 1-1, wheat at Rs. 2 per maund. At Dulai, *aus* rice is 18 seers, and *amun* 20 seers, *amun* paddy one maund, and *aus* paddy 27½ seers per rupee. At Mothoora rice is 18 seers, paddy 37 or 38 seers per rupee. At Chatmohur *aus* rice is Rs. 1-6 per maund, *poorbee* Rs. 1-12, *amun* Rs. 1-10, and *amun* paddy 12 annas per maund. At Serajgunge, *amun* rice is Rs. 3-1 or Rs. 3-2, and *aus* Rs. 2-8 or Rs. 2-9, *amun* paddy Rs. 1-11 or Rs. 1-12, and *aus* paddy Rs. 1-6 or Rs. 1-7 per maund. At Shazadpore, rice is Rs. 2-10 and paddy Rs. 1-4 per maund. At Ullaparah, *aus* rice is Rs. 1-12 and *amun* Rs. 2-2 per maund. At Raigunge rice is 15 seers and paddy 28 seers per rupee.

*Darjeeling, 9th November 1877.*—Rice, fine as well as coarse, has fallen in price. The supply is well kept up and the people are contented.

*Cooch Behar, 8th November 1877.*—The prices of food-grains remain unchanged. No exportation or importation is taking place. The supplies are abundant.

*Dacca, 10th November 1877.*—The supplies are ample everywhere, and there is no exportation of any consequence; what little was exported went to Chittagong and Backergunge. The prices of rice are—at Naraingunge Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 3 per maund, at Dacca and Mirpore 13 to 16 or 17 seers per rupee. Paddy at Mirpore sells from 22 to 27 seers per rupee.

*Furreedpore, 10th November 1877.*—The prices continue high in the south of the district. Common rice varies from 20 seers per rupee at Goulundo to 12 seers at Silehar in the Madaripore sub-division. Importation is slack in the south of the district, and local dealers are disinclined to part with their stocks at moderate prices.

*Backergunge, 8th November 1877.*—All over the district the food-supply is sufficient. Rice and paddy are still being imported on an extensive scale; 18,358 maunds of food-grain were imported during the week. There is no panic among the people for scarcity of food-grain, which is abundantly being imported from other districts; but the price of better rice is still high, being from Rs. 3-4 to Rs. 4-8 per maund.

*Tipperah, 9th November 1877.*—Prices have fallen and will continue to do so as the prospects of the winter rice crop are so favourable. Exports continue.

*Chittagong, 8th November 1877.*—There has been no exportation of rice to Calcutta during the week.

*Noakholly, 8th November 1877.*—The prices of food-grains are the same as reported last week. Coarse rice is selling at 13 or 14 seers per rupee. The supplies in the markets are fair. Importation is slack, but there is some exportation from Fenny station to Chittagong, and from Begumgunge station to Calcutta and to Chittagong.

*Chittagong Hill Tracts, 6th November 1877.*—The price of rice continues the same at Rangamatia. At Cox's Bazar it is 11½ seers, at Sungu 12 seers per rupee, and at Ramgurb Rs. 3 per maund.

*Hill Tipperah, 7th November 1877.*—There is nothing new to report. The price of common rice is 16 seers per rupee.

*Patna, 9th November 1877.*—Prices are still falling.

*Gya, 10th November 1877.*—In Gya and Nowada prices were stationary, and in Jehanabad and Auringabad a slight fall has been reported.

*Mozufferpore, 10th November 1877.*—Exportations of grain still continue. Prices remain stationary.

*Sarun, 10th November 1877.*—The imports of food-grains during the week from Mozufferpore, Patna, Fyzabad, Nawabgunge, Purneah, and Shahabad amounted to 10,135 maunds, and the exports to Calcutta were 2,000 maunds of wheat. The stock in hand was 56,680 maunds. The prices were—wheat 14½ seers, best rice 7½ seers, common rice 12½ seers, &c.

*Monghyr, 10th November 1877.*—The stock of food-grains at the different marts and gunges during the week consisted of rice 22,750 maunds, *rahur* 5,213 maunds, wheat 39,546 maunds, paddy 10,713 maunds, gram 16,786 maunds.

*Bhagulpore, 11th November 1877.*—A slight amount of export to the North-West is going on. Stocks have lessened by sales for local consumption.

*Purneah, 10th November 1877.*—There is still a considerable exportation of grain, but, owing to the good prospects, prices are falling.

*Maldah, 10th November 1877.*—The prices of food-grains are about the same as last week.

*Sonthal Pergunnahs, Deoghur, 11th November 1877.*—The supply of food-grains in the different markets in Deoghur sub-division during the week consisted of paddy 55 maunds, common rice 142 maunds, Indian-corn 984 maunds, best rice 28 maunds. 119 maunds of rice and 990 maunds of Indian-corn were exported to North-Western Provinces. The price of common rice is from Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-4 per maund.

*Cuttack, 10th November 1877.*—The exports to Madras and Bombay at False Point amounted to 13,351 maunds during the week as against 22,469 maunds last week, and 49,932 maunds the week before. There was also a brisk export at Mourigaon or Chandbali. Prices still run high in the district.

*Pooree, 8th November 1877.*—The supply of rice to inland markets is not sufficient. Prices are rising for want of rain. The present rates in the district are from 9 to 18½ seers per rupee. Rice is being carried along the coast to the Madras Presidency. Relief continues to be given in the salt tracts near the Chilka Lake.

*Balasore, 9th November 1877.*—During the past week the exports of food-grains consisted of 204 maunds of rice and 176 maunds of paddy from Chandbali to Calcutta. At both Chandbali and Balasore the price of clean red rice has been about Rs. 1-12 per maund. To-day the Balasore rate has risen to Rs. 1-14. At Balasore stocks held by merchants and loaded on board vessels not yet cleared amount to 1,05,000 maunds; and at Chandbali mercantile stocks are 33,152 maunds.

*Hazareebagh, 9th November 1877.*—The markets are well supplied. Food-grains of all kinds are cheap and plentiful. Export is inappreciable.

*Lohardugga, 10th November 1877.*—The supply of food-grains in the markets is abundant. Exportation continues.

*Singbhoom, 9th November 1877.*—The supply of food-grains continues plentiful; there is no change in their prices. Exportation is very insignificant.

*Manbhoom, 10th November 1877.*—There has been no exportation; the supply of food-grains is abundant.

A. MACKENZIE,  
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

## Statement showing the Daily Imports of Rice and Paddy into Calcutta during the month of October 1877.

DATE.	By Circular Canal and Tolly's Nullah.		By River, landing at the Port Commissioners' Wharves.		By E. I. Railway.	By E. B. Railway.	By Kowrahpookur Khol.		By Diamond Harbour and Baraset roads.		Total.	
	Rice.	Paddy.	Rice.	Paddy.	Rice.	Rice.	Rice.	Paddy.	Rice.	Paddy.	Rice.	Paddy.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1st October	20,053	202	53,112	...	21,380	11,492	6,044	...	1,130	54	1,14,720	316
2nd "	18,437	798	52,510	...	14,503	8,013	2,875	...	1,030	74	60,577	892
3rd "	20,140	225	53,244	...	18,044	8,833	3,565	...	1,200	51	1,05,600	804
4th "	20,350	080	41,347	...	18,812	4,088	1,010	...	3,323	29	87,545	716
5th "	21,771	3,125	47,137	...	6,514	8,001	7,010	60	9,465	60	89,867	3,245
6th "	22,007	1,300	21,081	...	13,260	8,101	7,044	...	1,075	30	85,340	1,330
7th "	17,345	620	35,375	...	4,750	5,630	1,048	56	837	...	66,214	676
Total	1,51,000	6,078	3,02,000	...	97,888	55,130	31,284	116	9,758	295	6,17,888	7,380
8th October	17,002	1,667	30,442	...	7,700	5,716	1,920	...	1,104	19	73,091	1,660
9th "	19,250	610	39,061	...	15,201	6,305	701	65	1,108	26	81,723	601
10th "	10,511	237	29,205	2	22,211	2,500	2,040	...	1,207	43	55,044	282
11th "	7,318	290	25,735	...	1,800	5,874	327	...	594	...	51,828	798
12th "	14,507	303	23,725	115	5,020	4,100	475	...	009	49	48,051	604
13th "	6,341	37	23,185	...	4,230	4,084	1,005	...	628	...	41,273	37
14th "	9,128	...	53,700	...	4,343	6,100	1,082	...	373	...	65,831	...
Total	84,070	3,431	2,22,047	117	62,231	35,748	8,430	65	5,610	146	4,09,351	3,738
15th October	4,872	...	24,500	...	1,040	3,761	750	...	460	...	34,840	...
16th "	17,315	317	25,118	...	3,808	4,232	4,012	...	588	190	53,058	507
17th "	20,083	...	28,468	...	4,803	5,180	5,060	...	652	12	62,865	12
18th "	18,087	400	26,541	...	7,071	2,602	1,727	...	776	50	61,638	450
19th "	20,404	100	31,043	2	8,843	2,818	862	...	513	0	69,305	110
20th "	15,405	250	31,704	...	2,044	1,057	4,500	...	1,245	...	57,105	250
21st "	15,288	580	30,687	...	2,000	4,005	1,018	...	082	4	53,632	584
Total	1,12,400	1,047	2,00,780	2	31,144	25,744	16,570	...	4,005	270	3,80,565	1,910
22nd October	7,301	515	27,287	...	7,400	7,556	641	...	919	45	51,112	590
23rd "	11,828	700	29,811	...	6,701	5,854	5,922	...	1,110	...	61,218	700
24th "	14,035	1,076	20,747	390	4,727	1,706	5,286	...	700	23	55,891	2,050
25th "	6,430	525	22,708	...	7,280	2,983	1,330	...	1,020	0	46,223	534
26th "	12,523	2,025	25,385	...	10,000	4,150	1,005	...	2,044	0	53,809	2,034
27th "	8,550	471	22,190	...	8,460	1,128	3,332	...	1,298	28	40,244	400
28th "	8,148	850	24,484	...	2,676	2,565	4,292	...	1,501	30	43,590	880
Total	67,007	6,762	1,84,008	300	43,157	25,578	31,088	...	9,165	144	3,52,183	7,290
29th October	7,782	500	17,767	...	1,523	1,281	1,128	...	1,839	0	31,271	500
30th "	7,055	70	10,601	...	0,643	4,145	4,005	...	1,302	34	40,711	108
31st "	12,079	540	30,048	300	5,832	416	2,802	...	2,163	10	44,913	850
Total	27,459	1,110	58,394	300	16,008	5,942	8,925	...	5,307	60	1,22,895	1,476
GRAND TOTAL	4,43,451	10,928	9,09,077	800	2,41,422	1,40,042	80,915	181	34,775	930	19,21,082	21,838

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,  
The 13th November 1877.

A. MACKENZIE,  
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.



The following statement shows the quantities of the principal staples of traffic imported into Calcutta from the interior during the month of September 1877.

## IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

WHEAT IMPORTED.	FOOD-GRAINS.							OIL-SEEDS.				Cotton, raw.	Silk.
	RICE AND PADDY.*			Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.	Jute.	Linseed.	Mustard seed.			
	Rice.	Paddy.	Total (in rice).										
BENGAL.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
Hurdwan	7,04,870	3,205	7,06,011	1,322	4,565	370	8,03,168	3,006	1,850	919			
Bankura	7,302		7,302				7,302						
Beerbhoom	1,46,300		1,46,300	70	6		1,46,306		14				
Midnapore	5,11,219	94,344	5,70,018			250	5,70,968	565	620	202			
Hooghly	1,01,219	2,875	1,04,094	12,225	4,692	3,045	2,12,348	54,470	37,880	9,060	62		
24-Pergunnahs	3,08,330	21,679	3,17,019		430		3,16,049	39,800	100				
Juddes	3,08,330	20	3,18,227	4,005	1,04,070	2,413	2,15,715	66,424	11,803	540			
Jessore	42,830	2,220	44,221		19,700	1,060	64,980	11,640	70				
Moulvibhabad	1,85,198		1,85,198	14,700	56,491	3,720	2,45,389	39	8,161	1,080			
Dinajepore	1,02,594	105	1,02,650		675	7	1,03,332	31,002	800				
Rajshahy	21,779		21,779	600	23,869	1,259	47,327	1,18,830	4,005	350			
Ringspur	6,740		6,740	65	104		6,905	6,048					
Barra	29,255	825	29,811		250		30,061	2,088	236				
Pabna	31,340		31,340	676	32,634		31,858	2,80,628	2,075	11,081			
Dacca	2,01,812	383	2,02,083		2,855	625	2,05,563	3,86,008	214				
Farrakpore	2,17,827	2,800	2,19,014	287	14,855		2,33,956	6,37,803	932	7,504			
Buckurpote	2,11,565		2,11,751		750		2,12,487	3,425		110			
Mymensing	26,015	3,480	29,100		1,945	305	30,400	21,642	100	1,250			
Tipperah	82,306		82,306			82	82,388	3,115					
Noakholy	6,540		6,540				6,540	85					
Total of Bengal	32,17,584	1,36,161	32,62,601	30,412	2,07,670	13,392	30,16,635	15,45,705	68,600	33,654	2,493		
BEHAR.													
Patna	8,931		8,931	26,172	1,48,076	3,303	2,01,682		2,46,686	87,477	110		
Shahabad				21,140	29,313	6,517	56,976		12,867	5,035			
Muzaffarpore	150		150	206	1,520	614	2,390		16,840	2,885			
Burhanpore	906		906		1,240	725	2,371		64,143	29,768			
Baran				15,406	6,692	1,415	23,513		50,694	20,551			
Chumpanon									5,230	881			
Monchyr	2,408		2,408	70,375	1,31,276	90	2,04,149		24,922	18,078	6		
Bhagalpore	30,822		30,822	1,18,172	31,519	2,383	1,82,900		39,391	22,561			
Purneah	6,551		6,551	10,586	8,914	505	26,055		5,816	12,509			
Malda	31,772		31,772	15,922	14,320	2,202	64,210	1,487	4,370	930			
Sonthal Pergunnahs	88,678		88,678	5,022	8,794	40	97,512		3,230	6,247			
Total of Behar	1,12,088		1,12,088	2,83,597	4,12,008	17,195	8,32,783	1,487	4,63,153	1,80,813	116		
ORISSA.													
Cuttack	2,447		2,447				2,447						
Balasore	10,195	3,820	12,401				12,401	626	11				
Total of Orissa	12,642	3,820	14,848				14,848	626	11				
CHOTA NAGPORE.													
Hazaribagh					41		41						
Manbhoom	22,140		22,140		35		22,175						
Total of Chota Nagpore	22,140		22,140		41	35	22,216						
Grand total of supplies from the provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal	33,72,356	1,38,092	34,60,037	3,20,009	6,79,716	70,622	44,89,832	15,46,819	5,31,764	2,19,847	3,240		
OTHER PROVINCES.													
Azam	31,653	1,625	32,660				32,660		450	23,329	17		
North-Western Provinces	2,024		2,024	13,670	57,813	2,951	75,758		1,40,852	89,046	14		
Punjab				560	2,285		2,705						
Central Provinces					1,032		1,032		4,900	6	1,661		
Bombay													
Madras	2,801		2,801		1,852	2,644	6,297				18,887		
Other places	80		80		2,020	100	2,200				860		
Grand total of (In Rept. 1877 imports { 1876 1876	34,98,052	1,40,217	34,90,599	3,33,679	7,43,890	50,233	45,10,740	15,46,819	6,77,855	3,32,227	21,168		
	7,20,892	51,976	7,23,811	4,32,339	1,73,740	44,232	14,05,127	13,07,173	4,07,401	1,56,048	7,088		

\* A maund of paddy is equivalent to 25 seers of rice.

The seaborne trade of Calcutta in these staples during September 1877 is as follows :—

EXPORTED FROM CALCUTTA.	FOOD-GRAINS.						OIL-SEEDS.			Cotton, raw.	Silk.	
	RICE AND PADDY.*			Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food- grains.	Total.	Jute.	Linseed.			Mustard seed.
	Rice.	Paddy.	Total (in rice).									
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
To Indian Ports, viz.—												
Madras	11,00,324	550	11,00,874	96,400	2,61,654	10,050	14,68,924					
Other ports in Madras	4,94,674	79,208	5,12,922	1,610	67,130	9,742	5,91,411				530	
Bombay	1,98,414		1,98,414	3,440	63,830	1,976	2,66,766	6,436			1	
Other ports in Bombay	8,250		8,250				8,250					
Pondicherry	67,793	1,000	68,417		8,188	206	76,805		19			
Other Indian ports	24,708		24,708	15,908	11,604	13	52,486	20			71	
Total of interport trade	18,89,058	30,858	19,08,956	1,17,442	4,32,672	21,989	24,70,618	6,896	10		604	
To Foreign Ports—												
United Kingdom	2,738		2,738	2,93,743	100		2,98,679	8,53,274	5,86,031	2,21,777	1,091	
Other ports	10,08,384	2,912	11,00,106	40,634	89,058	23,488	12,53,658	21,043	22,833	43,150	1,052	
Total of Foreign trade	11,01,020	2,912	11,02,840	3,80,277	89,158	23,488	15,52,137	8,74,317	5,08,864	2,64,927	2,143	
GRAND TOTAL	In Sept. 1877 29,90,078	33,770	30,11,104	4,63,719	5,21,830	44,062	40,81,945	8,80,193	5,08,893	2,64,927	2,143	
	Ditto 1876		6,29,366	2,89,401	92,702	9,000	12,29,500†	8,47,324	4,80,118	1,30,777	9,004	
											1,326	
											3,107	

The following statement shows the several routes followed by the trade in the principal staples of traffic imported into Calcutta during the month of September 1877 :—

IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.										
SPECIFICATION OF ROUTES.	FOOD-GRAINS.					Jute.	OIL-SEEDS.		Cotton, raw.	Silk.
	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food- grains.		Linseed.	Mustard seed.		
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.		Mds.	Mds.		
By country-boats	25,00,820	1,35,529	2,70,636	4,51,780	30,448	6,63,394	4,24,591	2,03,442	770	1,675
river steamers	35,431		65			1,34,943		6,319	17	10
rail (East Indian)	5,59,793	1,150	55,990	2,50,002	2,554		2,50,020	1,14,471	1,658	480
road (Eastern Bengal)	2,74,833		802	38,452	671	7,25,285	3,337	7,370	1,560	1,394
sea	36,906					32,461			810	
	14,004	3,520		3,573	2,710	626	11		10,944	106
Grand total of imports	In September 1877 34,04,062	1,40,217	3,35,979	7,45,890	30,283	15,45,819	6,77,655	3,32,227	21,108	3,005
	Ditto 1876		4,32,330	1,75,745	46,232	13,07,176	4,07,401	1,80,648	7,588	2,644

\* A maund of paddy is equivalent to 25 seers of rice.

† Taken from the monthly returns of the Custom House, where no information was then available of short shipments and retards as regards grains shipped to free ports.

The following statement shows the quantities and values of the principal staples of traffic exported inland from Calcutta during the month of September 1877:—

## REPORTS FROM CALCUTTA.

WHITHER EXPORTED.	Cotton piece-goods (European).	Cotton twist (European).	Salt.	WHITHER EXPORTED.	Cotton piece-goods (European).	Cotton twist (European).	Salt.
<b>BENGAL.</b>	<b>Rs.</b>	<b>Mds.</b>	<b>Mds.</b>	<b>ORISSA.</b>	<b>Rs.</b>	<b>Mds.</b>	<b>Mds.</b>
Burdwan ... ..	3,11,845	714	47,710	Cuttack ... ..	42,554	818	114
Bachuboom ... ..	1,38,589	123	8,130	Balasore ... ..	21,319	763	611
Midnapore ... ..	1,71,786	4,245	20,030				
Hugli ... ..	11,220	37	15,427				
24 Pergunnahs ... ..	1,18,700	518	7,542	Total of Orissa ...	63,877	1,581	784
Nudda ... ..	17,05,453	1,903	70,834				
Jessore ... ..	52,150	1,450	12,240				
Moorsheadabad ... ..	5,38,980	100	57,718	<b>CHOTA NAGPORE.</b>			
Dumakepore ... ..	.....	.....	80,453	Hamarabagh ... ..	8,500	.....	2,800
Rajshahi ... ..	800	.....	87,525	Manbhoom ... ..	44,900	34	1,792
Rupsore ... ..	2,00,976	10	5,120				
Borra ... ..	.....	.....	15,230				
Pahna ... ..	5,80,768	788	86,012	Total of Chota Nagpore ...	53,400	34	4,592
Cooch Behar ... ..	.....	.....	19,700				
Dacca ... ..	12,00,110	1,017	40,044				
Furzedpore ... ..	7,40,172	1,708	39,318	Grand total of supplies into the provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal ... ..	78,88,824	10,610	8,40,401
Rackergunge ... ..	1,42,108	550	20,506				
Mymensingh ... ..	6,300	.....	18,085				
Tippurah ... ..	.....	.....	1,475				
Obitlagong ... ..	72,140	106	.....				
Nuwaholly ... ..	1,200	90	1,200				
Total of Bengal ...	60,19,627	14,038	6,21,601	<b>OTHER PROVINCES.</b>			
<b>BEHAR.</b>				Assam ... ..	5,31,843	300	33,125
Patna ... ..	8,16,680	402	51,140	North-Western Provinces ... ..	5,75,549	1,303	6,000
Shahabad ... ..	1,12,720	.....	11,003	Punjab ... ..	5,61,010	1,508	.....
Muzafferpore ... ..	.....	.....	3,073	Central Provinces ... ..	57,200	.....	.....
Darbhanga ... ..	.....	.....	31,000	Rajputana States ... ..	38,401	10	.....
Saran ... ..	.....	.....	14,600	Bombay ... ..	35,000	48	.....
Champurun ... ..	.....	.....	200	Madras ... ..	1,02,001	473	131
Munshyr ... ..	48,720	24	31,001	Other places ... ..	3,21,453	1,180	.....
Bhagalpore ... ..	1,10,720	200	20,005				
Farrukh ... ..	2,75,900	56	13,018	Grand total of exports in September 1877 ...	1,01,12,451	21,904	9,40,722
Malhah ... ..	.....	.....	21,673	..... Ditto 1876 ...	90,09,707	12,276	5,05,507
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	3,40,360	275	3,976				
Total of Behar ...	17,51,900	1,143	2,19,540				

The seaborne trade of Calcutta in these staples during September 1877 is as follows:—

IMPORTED INTO CALCUTTA—	Rs.*	Mds.	Mds.	From Indian Ports, viz.—	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.
From foreign ports—				Madras ... ..	9,050	80	3,000
United Kingdom ... ..	55,15,236	10,100	4,03,021	Other ports in Madras ... ..	200	.....	1,100
Other ports ... ..	14,302	386	53,522	Bombay ... ..	2,49,010	6,300	61,000
Total of Foreign trade ...	55,29,598	10,546	4,10,443	Other Indian ports ... ..	100	5	.....
				Total of interport trade ...	2,58,234	6,385	67,000
				Grand total { In September 1877 ...	87,87,855	18,909	5,87,244
				..... Ditto 1876 ...	70,31,959	12,909	5,37,238

The following statement shows the several routes followed by the trade in the principal staples of traffic exported from Calcutta during the month of September 1877:—

SPECIFICATION OF ROUTES.	Cotton piece-goods (European).	Cotton twist (European).	Salt.	SPECIFICATION OF ROUTES.	Cotton piece-goods (European).	Cotton twist (European).	Salt.
	<b>Rs.</b>	<b>Mds.</b>	<b>Mds.</b>		<b>Rs.</b>	<b>Mds.</b>	<b>Mds.</b>
By boat ... ..	8,03,668	5,006	7,07,810	By road ... ..	1,00,970	400	3,001
" river steamers ... ..	8,48,017	514	5,231	" ... ..	5,66,841	8,860	915
" East Indian Railway ... ..	40,10,080	5,114	1,15,530				
" Eastern Bengal Railway ... ..	37,14,556	4,414	90,803	Grand total of exports in September 1877 ...	1,01,12,451	21,904	9,40,722
				..... Ditto 1876 ...	90,09,707	12,276	5,05,507

\* As per tariff declaration value.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,  
The 18th November 1877.

A. MACKENZIE,  
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

## Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 10th November 1877.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadler Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
<b>BENGAL.</b>			
<i>Western Districts.</i>			
HURDWAR DIV.	1 Bardwan, Nov. 10 '77	Nil	No rain since last report. The winter sowings are so far short. The price of rice is falling. Fever is prevalent.
	2 Bankura, „ 10 „	Nil	Weather—clear and bright. The prospects of the crops are very good, though a little more rain would be useful.
	3 Beerbhoom, „ 10 „	Nil	Weather—alternately bright and cloudy. The absence of rain has been detrimental to crops on high land, which have ripened too soon and are now being cut in many places. The main body of the crops is excellent. Had there been rain during the week, there should have been more than a full crop. As it is, a fourteen-anna crop may be counted on.
	4 Midnapore, „ 10 „	Nil	Weather—rather warm for the season. No rains. Taking the district as a whole, the prospects of the crops are fair. Fever is most exceptionally prevalent.
	5 Hooghly, „ 10 „	Nil	Cold weather has set in. <i>Rubbee</i> sowings are going on. Late rice is in ear, and a fourteen-anna crop is expected to be reaped. Vegetables and sugarcane are doing well. Fever is prevalent.
	Howrah, „ 12 „	Nil	Weather—decidedly cooler towards the end of the week. The <i>amun</i> crop promises well on the low lands. It must be short on the high lands owing to recent want of rain.
<i>Central Districts.</i>			
PRESIDENCY DIV.	6 24-Pargunnahs, Nov 10 '77	·02	Weather—seasonable, but the sun is very powerful. There has been a little rain over a great part of the district. State and prospects of the crops are favourable, but more rain was and is desirable. There is a good deal of fever and some cholera.
	7 Nulda, „ 10 „	·21	Rain fell in parts of the district on the 3rd and 8th instant. The late rice growing in low lands is said to be doing well, but that on higher ground requires rain. The cold weather crops are getting on well, but rain would be advantageous. Cholera is rather prevalent in some parts of the district, especially in Choudanga.
	8 Jessore, „ 10 „	Nil	Weather—cold and damp. Fine mornings and evenings. ·23 at Jehidah, ·29 at Khoolu, and 50 at Narail. <i>Amun</i> rice promises well on the whole, though in some parts of the district it has suffered from insufficient rain. The winter crops are doing well.
	9 Moorshedabad, „ 10 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. The <i>amun</i> rice is expected to yield at least an average harvest. Want of rain has injured the prospects to some extent. The prospects of the spring crops are very fair. There are some sporadic cases of cholera, but the health of the district is generally good.
RAJSHAH AND COOCH BEHAR DIV.	10 Dinagpore, „ 9 „	Nil	Some days were hot and some were cool. The thermometer at night ranges between 55° and 75°. The state and prospects of <i>haimanti</i> crop are good. Cholera is reported to have appeared at Mohadebpore and Ranceesunkoil.
	11 Rajshahye, „ 10 „	Nil	Weather—warmer in the day than in the previous week. Nights cool with heavy dew. The condition of the winter crops is good, but a little rain is wanted for them. The <i>rubbee</i> plants are thriving. Fever is prevalent throughout the district, particularly in Beaulah and Pootta, in which places the rate of mortality during the week has been high.
	12 Itanagpore, „ 9 „	Nil	Cold weather is gradually settling in. Mornings and evenings are already chilly. State and prospects of all descriptions of crops continue to be most favourable. Tobacco is being vigorously transplanted. Cholera has broken out in some villages in the Kurigram and Gaitanda sub divisions. Public health is otherwise good for the season.
	13 Bogra, „ 10 „	·15 (on the afternoon of 3rd inst.)	Weather—very warm for the time of year. The crops promise well. <i>Amun</i> rice is coming to ear and promises a good outturn. Rain would do good to the <i>amun</i> on high lands. Fever is still prevalent in the western police stations. Cholera is reported from almost all parts of the district. It is most prevalent in thanas Shariatkandi and Sherupore, and has seemingly spread from Serajgunge.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
<b>BENGAL.—(Continued.)</b>			
<i>Central Districts.</i>			
RAJSHAHY AND COOCH BEHAR DIV.	14 Patna, Nov. 10 '77	Nil	Weather—fine and seasonable. The first two days were somewhat cloudy, with a few drops of rain. The state and prospects of <i>rubber</i> crops are good. More rain is required for <i>aman</i> paddy. Fever is still prevalent in the town, but cholera in Serajgunge has abated.
	15 Darjeeling, " 9 "	Nil	Bright, sunny weather. There is promise of a fair outturn from all the crops both in the hills and plains of this district.
	16 Jalpigoree, " 10 "	Nil	Weather—hot for the time of year in day time. Nights cool. The prospects of rice are good all over the district. Lands are being prepared for wheat and tobacco; mustard and <i>kalai</i> are being sown. Public health is bad. Outbreak of small-pox in a remote corner of the district is reported.
	Cooch Behar, " 8 "	Nil	Weather—fair and seasonable. Nothing to add to the last report of crops. Some rain now will help the <i>dhan</i> in ear, but on the whole rain in a fortnight or three weeks would be preferable for the cold-weather crops.
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>			
Dacca DIV.	17 Dacca, Nov. 10 '77	·09	Weather—seasonable on the whole, but still hot. ·50 at Moonsheegunge for the week ending 7th instant. State and prospects of the crops are favourable. The rain in Moonsheegunge did good but it was more wanted in the north and west, where the fall was either nil or very scanty. Cholera has disappeared from Narasingunge.
	18 Furreedpore, " 10 "	Nil	Weather—fair and growing cooler. ·36 at Madaripore. The <i>aman</i> harvest has begun. The crop will be short, but so far the outturn is as good as was expected.
	19 Backergunge, " 8 "	·45	Weather—seasonable. The prospects of the crops are fair, but more rain is wanted.
	20 Mymensingh, " 8 "	·43	Weather—fine and settled since 3rd instant, but a sickly season. State and prospects of the crops are satisfactory.
CHITTAGONG DIV.	21 Tipperah, " 9 "	·68	Weather—sultry with slight showers of rain during the first portion of the week; since then fine and cool. ·15 at Brahmanbaria. Prospects of the winter rice crop are very good.
	22 Chittagong, " 8 "	·21	Weather—cloudy and close and lowering till the 4th instant, since then sunny with chill north wind. State and prospects of the crops are very good. Heavy cloudy weather brought out insects, which were doing some mischief, but the cold winds will probably have removed them.
	23 Nonkholly, " 8 "	·20	Weather—seasonable. The <i>aman</i> crop is progressing favourably. The cultivation of cold-weather crops is going on. Public health is good.
	24 Chittagong Hill Tracts, " 6 "	·61	Weather—cloudy with slight falls of rain occasionally from the 1st to 4th instant. The outturn of the joom paddy crop has been very poor in the Chengri Valley, and below the average in other parts of the district. More rain is wanted for the paddy transplanted in the Kurnafuli valley. The prospects of the cotton crop are good. <i>Til</i> is being sold in small quantities by hillmen in the local markets.
	Hill Tipperah, " 7 "	·69	There was a good fall of rain on the 3rd instant, and the crops have been much benefited by it. Prices are stationary.
<b>BEHAR.</b>			
PATNA DIVISION.	25 Patna, Nov. 10 '77	Nil	Weather—warmer than usual in the middle of the day. Mornings and evenings cool. Prospects of the crops continue favourable. Health of the district is good.
	26 Gya, " 10 "	Nil	Weather—clear and moderately cool. Maximum thermometer in the shade 81°-29°. Prospects are unchanged. <i>Dhan</i> on high lands is in places being out for fodder. Sugarcane is ready for cutting, and is a good crop.
	27 Shahabad, " 10 "	Nil	No rain fell during the week. In Bazar paddy crop has suffered materially for want of rain. In Sasaram <i>rubber</i> crops have germinated well, but it is feared that without rain they will not succeed; irrigation is being largely resorted to. In Bhubhoash rice crop has dried up except in places where irrigation is available; <i>rubber</i> sowings are progressing, and in some places have germinated. In the Sudder sub-division rice crop is promising in those places where canal water is available; <i>rubber</i> sowings are in progress.
	28 Darbhanga, " 10 "	Nil	Mornings and evenings cool. Days hot. The <i>rubber</i> is germinating well. As the rice crop ripens it is becoming clearer that the outturn of the higher lands will fall under the average. But the lower lying lands promise an excellent harvest.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
<b>BEHAR.—(Continued.)</b>			
PATNA DIVISION.	29 Mozufferpore, Nov 10 '77	Nil	Weather—cool and clear. In the Sudder sub-division there is no change to report in the prospects of the rice crop; the <i>rubber</i> sowings are progressing fairly. In the Sectamarhee sub-division the rice crop is reported as almost gone; rain is much wanted for <i>rubber</i> crops. The west wind is prevailing, and there is a check to the sowings as well. In the Hajepore sub-division the prospects of the <i>rubber</i> are good; rice harvest is expected to be a poor one, especially near Mahua.
	30 Saran, " 10 "	Nil	Weather—fine and seasonable since last report. Prospects of <i>rubber</i> crops are improving. Rain is much wanted both for paddy and <i>rubber</i> crops. <i>Bahar</i> , cotton, and sugarcane, are doing well. Fields are being prepared for opium and indigo. Public health is good.
	31 Champaran, " 10 "	Nil	Weather—fine and seasonable. Rather warm for the time of year. No change in the state and prospects of the crops. From an approximate return submitted from all police-stations after special enquiry, the average prospects of the rice crop would appear to be just over 5 annas, and the average outturn of the <i>bhadoi</i> just over 3 annas.
BHAGALPUR DIV.	32 Monghyr, " 10 "	Nil	Weather—fine. Cold in the morning with frequent heavy dew. Prospects of crops are at present good.
	33 Bhagulpore, " 11 "	Nil	Weather—bright and clear. Hot by day, cool mornings and evenings. State and prospects of the crops are excellent. The <i>Kartica</i> rice crop is being cut in the southern portion of the district.
	34 Purneah, " 10 "	Nil	Weather—fair. The winter rice is coming to ear, and there will be a fair crop. <i>Rubber</i> lands are under cultivation, and there is good moisture for sowing.
	35 Maldah, " 10 "	Nil	Weather—fair. State and prospects of the crops continue to be very fair. There is much fever in the district.
	36 Southul Pergha, " 11 "	Nil	Weather—dry and not cold enough. The lowland rice is quite first-rate. A good deal of the high land rice in Deoghur is bad, and some are dead. But in Deoghur, which is probably the worst sub-division in the district, the outturn of the whole rice crop will be over 12 annas i.e., just above average. The crops improve almost by the nick travelling eastward.
<b>ORISSA.</b>			
ORISSA DIV.	37 Cuttack, Nov. 10 "	Nil	Weather—fine. The late rain did much good, but the rice on high unirrigated land has suffered in some parts, chiefly in the north of the district. The early <i>sarad</i> has been cut in some places, and is coming into the market. Cholera and cattle disease are still flying about.
	38 Poores, " 8 "	22	Cloudy, and weather warm for the season. '07 at Khoordah. The state of the crops in the sub-division of Khoordah is reported bad. Rain is much wanted. The <i>laghu</i> crop is in ear, but it is suffering. Prices of rice are increasing. The <i>sarad</i> crops are in ear. The state of the crops in that part of the Poores sub-division which is bordering the sea is worse than anywhere else; and even the <i>mandia</i> , of which hopes were entertained, is now likely to fail. In other parts of the district there are good <i>rubber</i> crops. Public health is good.
	39 Baisore, " 9 "	Nil	Weather—fair and bright. In general the winter crop will be an average one. Further enquiry confirms the estimate of one-quarter of the crop destroyed by drought in the south-east of the district. Owing to the variability of temperature, public health has deteriorated.
<b>CHOTA NAGPORE.</b>			
<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>			
	40 Hazareebagh, Nov. 9 '77	Nil	Weather—settled; fine, but unusually warm. The rice crop is being gathered in very fast, and the outturn is better than was expected. A good heavy shower of rain would be of very great benefit, as it would enable the ryots to put in all their <i>rubber</i> crops; but there is no immediate necessity for rain.
	41 Lohardugga, " 10 "	Nil	Weather—seasonable, but rather too warm in the day time. The harvesting of the wet land rice has commenced, and the crop is expected to be an average one through the greater part of the district. The <i>rubber</i> crops promise well after the late showers, but they would be the better for more rain. In Palamow more rain is still wanted to enable the <i>rubber</i> sowings to be concluded. General health throughout the district is good.
	42 Singhbhum, " 9 "	Nil	Weather—seasonable. No change to report in the prospects of the <i>haimunti</i> rice crop. The prospects are indifferent in some and fair in other parts of the district. The cold-weather crops are all doing well, but the extent of their cultivation is not as much as in other years. The district is healthy.
	43 Manbhum, " 10 "	Nil	Weather—becoming colder gradually. The prospects of the crops are the same as reported last week: there having been no rain, no improvement has taken place. A ten-anna crop all round is expected.

Published for general information.





		14-17	6-34	9-45	27-46	24-31	49-65	53-70	6-78	7-79	65-85	65-09	5-82	4-95	64-05	66-04
Jansore	Jansore	14-17	7-33	8-08	27-46	19-31	53-03	55-65	8-78	7-79	65-85	65-09	5-82	4-95	64-05	66-04
	Narail	5-8	7-33	8-08	27-46	19-31	53-03	55-65	8-78	7-79	65-85	65-09	5-82	4-95	64-05	66-04
	Kinab	5-8	7-33	8-08	27-46	19-31	53-03	55-65	8-78	7-79	65-85	65-09	5-82	4-95	64-05	66-04
	Barisal	5-8	7-33	8-08	27-46	19-31	53-03	55-65	8-78	7-79	65-85	65-09	5-82	4-95	64-05	66-04
Moorshedabad	Moorshedabad	14-17	7-33	8-08	27-46	19-31	53-03	55-65	8-78	7-79	65-85	65-09	5-82	4-95	64-05	66-04
	Barisal	5-8	7-33	8-08	27-46	19-31	53-03	55-65	8-78	7-79	65-85	65-09	5-82	4-95	64-05	66-04
	Barisal	5-8	7-33	8-08	27-46	19-31	53-03	55-65	8-78	7-79	65-85	65-09	5-82	4-95	64-05	66-04
	Barisal	5-8	7-33	8-08	27-46	19-31	53-03	55-65	8-78	7-79	65-85	65-09	5-82	4-95	64-05	66-04
Bakulnagar and Oooch Behar Division.	Bakulnagar	14-17	7-33	8-08	27-46	19-31	53-03	55-65	8-78	7-79	65-85	65-09	5-82	4-95	64-05	66-04
	Oooch	14-17	7-33	8-08	27-46	19-31	53-03	55-65	8-78	7-79	65-85	65-09	5-82	4-95	64-05	66-04
	Bakulnagar	14-17	7-33	8-08	27-46	19-31	53-03	55-65	8-78	7-79	65-85	65-09	5-82	4-95	64-05	66-04
	Bakulnagar	14-17	7-33	8-08	27-46	19-31	53-03	55-65	8-78	7-79	65-85	65-09	5-82	4-95	64-05	66-04
Dacca Division.	Dacca	14-17	7-33	8-08	27-46	19-31	53-03	55-65	8-78	7-79	65-85	65-09	5-82	4-95	64-05	66-04
	Moulvibazar	14-17	7-33	8-08	27-46	19-31	53-03	55-65	8-78	7-79	65-85	65-09	5-82	4-95	64-05	66-04
	Moulvibazar	14-17	7-33	8-08	27-46	19-31	53-03	55-65	8-78	7-79	65-85	65-09	5-82	4-95	64-05	66-04
	Moulvibazar	14-17	7-33	8-08	27-46	19-31	53-03	55-65	8-78	7-79	65-85	65-09	5-82	4-95	64-05	66-04



Bhagalpore Division.											
Monghyr	Beroal Jamouee	12-20	180	281	947	1068	3198	2731	846	791	3583
		6-7	181	282	1179	1245	2960	2560	715	623	3042
Bhagalpore	Bhagalpore	12-19	246	305	1179	1305	3495	3735	787	871	4629
		6-7	247	306	1201	1321	3537	3877	803	895	4767
Purneah	Kishoree	6-7	246	305	1179	1305	3495	3735	787	871	4629
		6-7	247	306	1201	1321	3537	3877	803	895	4767
Maidah	Maidah	6-7	246	305	1179	1305	3495	3735	787	871	4629
		6-7	247	306	1201	1321	3537	3877	803	895	4767
Sonthal Perennials	Sonthal Perennials	6-7	246	305	1179	1305	3495	3735	787	871	4629
		6-7	247	306	1201	1321	3537	3877	803	895	4767
ORISSA.											
Orissa Division.	Orissa Division.	12-18	335	704	1533	1834	5835	3333	968	625	4655
		6	336	705	1534	1835	5836	3334	969	626	4656
Cuttack	Cuttack	6	336	705	1534	1835	5836	3334	969	626	4656
		6	337	706	1535	1836	5837	3335	970	627	4657
Poonce	Poonce	10	337	706	1535	1836	5837	3335	970	627	4657
		10	338	707	1536	1837	5838	3336	971	628	4658
Balsore	Balsore	17-20	312	576	1339	1411	3475	2572	929	670	4395
		6-7	313	577	1340	1412	3476	2573	930	671	4396
Balsore	Balsore	14-18	640	645	2120	2213	4452	5547	1537	551	6139
		6-7	641	646	2121	2214	4453	5548	1538	552	6140
Chandbally	Chandbally	3-4	320	874	1321	2535	5197	748	1199	5497	5197
		3-4	321	875	1322	2536	5198	749	1200	5498	5198
CHOTA NAGPORE.											
Chota Nagpore Division.	Chota Nagpore Division.	15	314	919	1176	1898	3714	4139	726	495	4633
		6-7	315	920	1177	1899	3715	4140	727	496	4634
Hamarobagh	Hamarobagh	10-16	353	1104	1490	2109	3630	5245	791	462	5705
		6-7	354	1105	1491	2110	3631	5246	792	463	5706
Singbhoon	Singbhoon	7-9	371	1133	1523	2245	4057	6104	947	504	6763
		7-9	372	1134	1524	2246	4058	6105	948	505	6764
Manbhoon	Manbhoon	10-12	304	688	1312	2269	3540	6235	630	795	4320
		6-6	305	689	1313	2270	3541	6236	631	796	4321

N.B.—The periods taken in the Statement represent roughly the distribution of rainfall most necessary to the agriculturist. The fall to the end of April may be called 'the ploughing fall,' that to the end of June 'the sowing fall.' The fall between June and August matures the *awwa*, and is essential to the trans-plantation of the *awwa*. The fall in September matures the *awwa*, while that after September fills out the ear of the *awwa* rice and determines the prospects of the *rabbi*.

STATISTICAL DEPT.,  
The 13th November 1877.

A. MACKENZIE,  
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

## Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 21st to 27th Oct. 1877.	Rain from 25th Oct. to 3rd Nov. 1877.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1877.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL.							
BURDWAN.	WESTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.	1877.		
	Burdwan	Burdwan	Nil	Nil	50.32	3rd Nov.	
		Cutwa	ditto	ditto	65.69	ditto	
		Culina	ditto	ditto	53.12	ditto	
		Bond-Bond	ditto	ditto	47.21	ditto	
		Raneegunge	ditto	ditto	58.00	ditto	
	Jahannabad	ditto	ditto	79.34	ditto		
	Bankoora	Bankoora	Not recd.	ditto	54.51	ditto	Not received 21st to 27th October.
	Beerblinom	Sooree	0.01	ditto	56.85	ditto	
Hetanpore		Nil	ditto	57.48	ditto		
	Koyopore	ditto	ditto	53.42	ditto		
Midnapore	Midnapore	0.53	ditto	44.54	ditto	Not received 7th to 13th October.	
	Tumlook	Nil	ditto	43.90	ditto		
	Ghatal	ditto	ditto	50.21	ditto	Ditto ditto.	
	Contai...	0.20	ditto	72.08	ditto	Ditto ditto.	
Hooghly	{ Dy. Collr.'s Office...	Nil	ditto	64.99	ditto		
	{ Exa. Engr.'s Office	0.08	0.02	54.97	ditto		
	Hooghly	Nil	Nil	55.10	ditto		
	Seraimpore						
Howrah	Howrah	ditto	0.20	61.78	ditto		
	Maheshboka	ditto	Nil	61.65	ditto		
CENTRAL DISTRICTS.							
24-Pargunnahs	Saugor Island	ditto	0.10	74.54	ditto		
	Calcutta	Not recd.	Not recd.	61.22	13th Oct.		
	Alipore.	Nil	0.02	64.75	3rd Nov.		
	{ Dispensary	ditto	Nil	63.53	ditto		
	{ Jail	ditto	0.24	60.19	ditto		
	Huseerhat	ditto	0.07	59.23	ditto		
	Baraset	ditto	Nil	66.71	ditto		
	Diamond Harbour	ditto	ditto	72.42	ditto		
	Barripore	ditto	ditto	75.16	ditto		
	Satkhira	ditto	0.52	57.43	ditto		
Nudda	Barrackpore	ditto	Nil	54.53	ditto		
	Dum-Dum	ditto	0.00	60.57	ditto		
	Kishunghur	ditto	Not recd.	75.77	27th Oct.		
	Bongong	ditto	Nil	73.67	3rd Nov.		
	Meherpore	ditto	ditto	74.15	ditto		
	Chinnadanga	ditto	ditto	90.54	ditto		
	Kooshten	ditto	ditto	61.24	ditto		
	Ranaghat	ditto	0.02	68.14	ditto		
	Jessore	0.08	0.50	71.83	ditto		
	Narail	Not recd.	0.20	73.62	ditto	Not received 21st to 27th October.	
Jessore	Khoorna	Nil	Nil	71.02	ditto		
	Jhenida	ditto	0.06	77.44	ditto		
	Dagirlat	ditto	Nil	81.21	ditto		
	Magoorah	ditto	ditto	62.95	ditto		
	Berhampore	ditto	ditto	60.44	ditto		
	Hamper Haul	ditto	ditto	64.88	ditto		
	Lalbagh	ditto	ditto	52.04	ditto		
	Moorshedabad	ditto	ditto	63.41	ditto		
	Jungpore	ditto	ditto	54.40	ditto		
	Azimgunge	ditto	ditto	62.27	ditto		
Dinagopore	Lalgolla	ditto	ditto	66.71	ditto		
	Kandee	ditto	ditto	58.61	ditto		
	Dinagopore	ditto	ditto	73.40	ditto		
	Raigunge	ditto	ditto	64.11	ditto		
	Maldah	ditto	ditto	77.58	ditto		
	Chanchal	ditto	ditto	80.50	ditto		
	Barishah	ditto	ditto	60.04	ditto		
	Nattore	ditto	ditto	64.88	ditto		
	Rangpore	ditto	ditto	80.28	ditto		
	Bhabanigunge	ditto	ditto	24.08	2nd June		
RAJSHAHY.	Kurigram	Not recorded.	recorded.				
	Bagdogra	Nil	0.55	75.04	3rd Nov.		
	Bogra	ditto	1.35	76.05	ditto		
	Sherpore	ditto	Nil	75.43	ditto		
	Nowkhilla	ditto	ditto	64.88	ditto		
	Panchabibi	ditto	ditto	64.61	ditto	Not recorded 9th to 16th September.	
	Haiulya	ditto	ditto				
	Pabna	ditto	ditto	68.30	ditto		
	Serajgunge	ditto	ditto	78.34	ditto		
	Darjeeling	{ Telegraph Office	ditto	Not recd.	95.99	27th Oct.	
{ Hospital		ditto	Nil	105.14	3rd Nov.		
COOCH BEHAR.	Julpigoree	ditto	ditto	94.20	ditto		
	Bodah	ditto	ditto	96.96	ditto		
	Ruxa—Civil Surgeon's Office	1.07	ditto	185.36	ditto		
	Titulya	Nil	ditto	85.08	ditto		
	Cooch Behar Tribu-	ditto	ditto	107.93	ditto		
tary States.	Cooch Behar						

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.	21st	29th	RAIN FROM 1st		REMARKS.	
			Rain from to 27th Oct. 1877.	Rain from to 3rd Nov. 1877.	JANUARY 1877.			
			Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Up to date.		
BENGAL—continued.								
	EASTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.	1877.			
Dacca.	Dacca	Dacca... { Telegraph Office...	0'01	Not recd.	85 12	27th Oct.	From 4th February.	
		Hospital ...	Nil	Nil	87 98	3rd Nov.		
	Farreedpore	Moonaheegunge ...	ditto	2'01	125 78	ditto		
		Munickgunge ...	ditto	0 22	80 16	ditto		
	Farreedpore	Farreedpore ...	ditto	Not recd.	96 36	27th Oct.		
		Goulundo ...	ditto	ditto	88 36	ditto		
	Rackerungunge	Madaripore ...	ditto	ditto	89 37	ditto		
		Burrisal ...	0'40	0'45	87 98	3rd Nov.		
		Perozepore ...	Nil	0'16	94 38	ditto		
		Patoakhally ...	0'31	1'13	1'4 16	ditto		
	Mymensingh	Bhoia ...	0'07	Nil	95 82	ditto		
		Mymensingh ...	0'04	0'45	111 48	ditto		
		Jamulpore ...	Nil	Nil	88 84	ditto		
	Chittagong	Atia ...	ditto	ditto	88 65	ditto		
		Kishoregunge ...	ditto	0'48	95 98	ditto		
		Chittagong { Telegraph Office	ditto	0'10	111 90	ditto		
	CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong	Jail ...	0'14	0'11	124 78		ditto
Cox's Bazar ...			0'31	2'52	148 48	ditto		
Nonkholly		Nonkholly ...	0'40	0'20	122 47	ditto		
		Fenny ...	0'26	Nil	128 51	ditto		
Tipperah		Comillah ...	0'41	0'65	103 67	ditto		
		Brahmunbariah ...	Nil	1'38	91 29	ditto		
Chittagong Hill Tracts.		Rungamater Hill...	0'64	0'56	133 01	ditto		
Hill Tipperah		Hill Tipperah ...	Nil	1'10	83 65	ditto		
BEHAR.								
Patna		Patna ...	ditto	Nil	31 12	ditto		
	Behar ...	ditto	ditto	43 24	ditto			
	Bach ...	ditto	ditto	40 19	ditto			
	Dinapore ... { Jail	ditto	Not recd.	31 42	27th Oct.			
Gya	Cantonment...	ditto	Nil	23 18	3rd Nov.	Not recorded 18th to 24th February.		
	Gya ...	ditto	0'08	43 61	ditto			
	Nowadah ...	ditto	Nil	45 71	ditto			
	Aurangabad ...	ditto	ditto	27 95	ditto			
Shahabad	Jehanabad ...	ditto	ditto	26 73	ditto	Not recorded 12th January and 4th to 10th February.		
	Arrah ...	ditto	ditto	28 37	ditto			
	Sasaram ...	ditto	ditto	26 69	ditto			
	Duxar ...	ditto	ditto	22 20	ditto			
Moxafferpore	Bhubanah ...	ditto	ditto	26 69	ditto	Not received 19th to 25th August.		
	Moxafferpore ...	ditto	Not recd.	27 38	27th Oct.			
	Hajepore ...	ditto	ditto	40 35	ditto			
	Seotamurhes ...	ditto	ditto	34 37	ditto			
Darbhanga	Darbhanga ...	ditto	Nil	53 34	3rd Nov.			
	Mudhoobunnee ...	ditto	ditto	48 49	ditto			
	Tajpore ...	ditto	ditto	32 14	ditto			
Sarun	Chupra ...	ditto	ditto	26 69	ditto			
	Sewan ...	ditto	ditto	31 38	ditto			
Chumpanu.	Motiharee ...	ditto	ditto	27 31	ditto			
	Bettiah ...	ditto	ditto	35 41	ditto			
	Segowlie ...	ditto	ditto	37 28	ditto			
Monghyr	Monghyr ...	ditto	ditto	39 45	ditto			
	Hugoburahi ...	ditto	ditto	33 05	ditto			
	Jamcoos ...	ditto	ditto	33 77	ditto			
Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore ...	ditto	ditto	51 05	ditto			
	Scopool ...	ditto	ditto	44 31	ditto			
	Muddehpooa ...	ditto	ditto	50 59	ditto			
	Bauka ...	ditto	ditto	45 10	ditto			
Purneah	Sonbura ...	ditto	ditto	39 40	ditto			
	Purneah ...	ditto	ditto	55 33	ditto			
	Kisengunge ...	ditto	ditto	55 84	ditto			
	Arrareah ...	ditto	ditto	60 95	ditto			
Sonthal Pergunnahs	Nya Doomka ...	ditto	ditto	63 13	ditto			
	Rajmehai ...	ditto	ditto	55 30	ditto			
	Deoghur ...	ditto	ditto	55 24	ditto			
	Godda ...	ditto	ditto	43 77	ditto		Not recd. 30th Sept. to 6th October.	

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 21st to 27th Oct. 1877.	Rain from 28th to 3rd Nov. 1877.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1877.		REMARKS.	
					Inches.	Up to date.		
ORISSA.	Cuttack	Cuttack... { Telegraph Office	0.50	0.40	38.40	3rd Nov.		
		... { Hospital	0.30	0.45	41.13	ditto		
		Jajpore	0.40	0.80	53.55	ditto		
		Kendraparah	Nil	Nil	50.63	ditto		
		Jagatsingapore	ditto	ditto	37.45	ditto		
	Pooree	False Point	ditto	ditto	79.20	ditto		
		Pooree	ditto	0.63	35.15	ditto		
	Balasore	Khurdah	0.33	0.19	42.07	ditto		
		Balasore—Collector's Office	0.65	0.11	60.72	ditto		
	Cuttack Tributary Mehals.	Bhadrack	0.09	0.01	55.81	ditto		
		Jellasore	0.08	Nil	67.91	ditto		
		Sorah	0.05	0.10	54.83	ditto		
		Chaudbally	Nil	0.34	54.34	ditto		
		Sumbalpore	0.64	0.05	66.74	ditto		
	CHOTA NAGFORE.							
	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.							
	Hazareebagh	Hazareebagh... { Jail	Nil	0.12	44.45	ditto		
			Dispensary	ditto	0.10	46.13	ditto	
		Pachamba	ditto	Nil	45.07	ditto		
Lohardugga	Ranchee	ditto	0.98	58.31	ditto			
	Palamow	0.05	Nil	49.13	ditto			
Singbhoom	Chyebassa	0.40	0.06	67.47	ditto			
Manbhoom	Phurulia	Nil	Nil	61.37	ditto			
	Govindpore	Not recd.	Not recd.	47.12	24th Oct.			
ASSAM & ADJA- CENT HILLS.								
Sylhet	Sylhet	0.01	ditto	156.47	27th Oct.			
Sibsagar	Sibsagar	0.15	ditto	88.58	ditto			
	Golaghat	0.44	ditto	71.77	ditto			
	Jorhat	1.06	ditto	71.69	ditto			
	Deopanie	0.43	ditto	80.50	ditto			
	Hattie Pootie	0.06	ditto	74.09	ditto			
	Mazengah	0.13	ditto	50.91	ditto			
	Nazira	0.29	ditto	63.42	ditto			
	Suntok	0.10	ditto	77.86	ditto			
	Cherideo	0.32	ditto	73.90	ditto			
	Akyah	1.60	2.20	141.41	3rd Nov.			
Rajpoutana	Alwar	Nil	Nil	3.05	ditto			
	Jasur	ditto	ditto	9.48	ditto			
	Sambar	ditto	ditto	8.15	ditto			

CALCUTTA,  
The 10th November 1877.

JOHN ELIOT, M.A.,  
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.